

## Moscow Is Warned Of Economic Peril

A Backer of Change Sees Catastrophe  
If 'Colossal' Budget Deficit Is Not Cut

By David Remnick  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — Nikolai P. Shmelev, a prominent Soviet economist who advocates change, warned Thursday that unless the Soviet leadership was willing to take immediate radical measures to reduce its "colossal" budget deficit, the country could suffer a catastrophic economic crash.

Mr. Shmelev told the Congress of People's Deputies that if such a

Western businessmen say they are eager for Soviet business despite economic turmoil. Page 17.

crash did occur, "it would mean a total system of rationing, the supremacy of the illegal 'shadow' economy, a total loss of value for the ruble and a return to the 'command system,' a common euphemism here for the Stalinist system of economic control."

The economist called the leadership's program, which aims to decrease the deficit by the mid-1990s, "inadequate and too slow."

He called for a package of measures such as selling land to peasants, rewarding efficient farmers with payment in hard currency, a return to unlimited, legal production of alcohol, borrowing money from the West to buy consumer goods and drastically cutting aid to Cuba and other Latin American countries.

He shocked many of the 2,250 deputies in the hall when he said that, contrary to standard Marxist doctrine, the Soviet Union "exploits its labor force more than any other industrial nation in the world," paying only 37 percent of the gross national product in salaries. He said the West spent twice that figure, or more.

Mr. Shmelev is well-known in intellectual and government circles, but his speech, carried live on nationwide television, certainly amounted to the most radical critique of the economy ever broadcast to such a broad audience.

His speech, which was punctuated by loud applause, amounted to a sharp reunciation of some of the leadership's policies — especially the anti-alcohol drive, which has led to a rise in moonshining and a drop in state revenues — and of a far milder report delivered on the economy Wednesday by Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov.

Mr. Shmelev said the Soviet budget deficit was 120 billion rubles, about the equivalent of \$200 billion at the official rate. This was 20 billion more rubles than any previous public estimate. He called the deficit "state problem No. 1."

In an interview later in the day, Mr. Shmelev said he felt his warnings and proposals are not likely to win over President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Prime Minister Ryzhkov or many of the deputies.

"They are still hesitating," he said. "Unfortunately, a lot of our people, when it comes to simple, practical economic measures, judge them by ideological thinking and not by practical results, not by input-output thinking."

Asked during a break about Mr. Shmelev's speech, Mr. Gorbachev said: "These are not new themes, but there are some novel approaches as there."

The Congress continued its almost daily pattern of breaking taboos on themes and political behavior. At one point, nearly the entire delegation from Lithuania walked out of the hall to protest the formation of a constitutional committee that, they protested, would inevitably infringe on the local autonomy of their Baltic republic.

Deputies from the three Baltic states appeared infuriated when Mr. Gorbachev, who has acted as chairman of the proceedings, tried to dismiss the Lithuanian objections as an "insignificant" matter. But they returned later.

Other speakers also delivered blistering attacks on the country's health and ecological problems and on the privileges of the ruling elite. Alexei Yemelyanov, an economist, said the country's health care system was "severely punished."



A Beijing mason inscribing gravestones at his store on Thursday. "The dead haven't come in yet," he said, "but I'm expecting them."

## In Shanghai, Pleas and Grave Warning

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — The mayor of this city appealed in a televised address Thursday for the end of the "chaos" that, he said, has prevailed here for several days, warning that anyone causing disturbances or interfering with efforts to restore Shanghai's almost paralyzed transportation system would be "dealt with by the police in accordance with law."

Mayor Zhu Rongji's speech on late-night television was one of several indications that the authorities here are preparing to toughen their response to a local student-led protest movement. Earlier Thursday, local newspapers carried an editorial warning that those "causing disturbances" would be "severely punished."

Nonetheless, students, in several small rallies and marches held around the city, called for a mass demonstration Friday to protest the bloody repression of the democracy movement that took place in Beijing late Saturday and Sunday.

The warnings and the continuing efforts of an apparently dwindling number of students to maintain the protest were the latest development in a war of nerves between the government and protesters that has been constant and intense in China's largest city since the violent crackdown in Beijing.

Since then, students and their supporters have virtually blocked public transportation by commandeering buses and using them to barricade streets. Absenteeism at factories has also been high.

Foreign companies and some consulates have been evacuating their personnel, and flights out of Shanghai have all been full.

At the same time, many elements of life in Shanghai began returning to normal. For the first time in almost a week, bus service on several main streets was restored. Visits to factories indicated that absenteeism, estimated at times to be as much as 50 percent of the work force, had diminished.

The government's strategy seems to have been to avoid direct confrontations with local protesters, which has often given the impression in the last few days that large parts of Shanghai were entirely in the hands of the students and their supporters.

Even Thursday, for example, students held a rally in front of Communist Party headquarters here during which they read a statement demanding that the United Nations expel China because of what they called its human rights abuses. There were about a dozen unarmed soldiers guarding the entrance to the building. Even though the demonstration filled up the broad avenue that runs along the harbor here, there was no effort to put a stop to it.

But the government has used that absolute control of the media to mount a propaganda campaign against promoters, particularly in the past couple of days.

Television stations, for example, have repeatedly shown footage of a train set afire two nights ago by angry Shanghai residents after the

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## Li Reappears And Praises Beijing Troops

Student Leaders Ordered  
To Surrender to Authorities

By John Burgess  
and Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng, who has been out of public view for two weeks, appeared on television Thursday to praise soldiers who had carried out a massacre of protesters over the weekend, and Communist authorities called on all Chinese to inform on suspected pro-democracy activists.

At the same time, the government issued new martial law orders demanding that student leaders surrender.

A surface calm began to settle over the capital, with soldiers clearing up debris and traffic flowing again on pavement that for days had been the preserve of troops and tanks. But authorities made a series of announcements indicating that they were launching a crackdown on dissent, and foreigners fearing more violence continued to flee.

The appearance of Mr. Li, who declared martial law on May 20 and has not been seen in public since May 25, was seen as new evidence that hard-liners in the government had defeated a challenge from more moderate forces who had opposed the violent suppression of the student-led democracy movement.

"You have worked hard, comrades," said Mr. Li, who wore an austere Mao suit, to hundreds of cheering soldiers gathered inside the Great Hall of the People, the main site of demonstrations for democracy that began in mid-April.

A number of announcements issued Thursday appeared to confirm that the paramount leader Deng Xiaoping and his allies were in control and that the more moderate party chief, Zhao Ziyang, had been removed. Mr. Zhao, 70, who had opposed martial law, has not been seen in public since May 19.

Mr. Li, who has become perhaps the most hated man in China for his martial law orders, urged the troops to continue to "work hard to preserve peace and order in the capital." Rumors had circulated since Saturday that Mr. Li had been shot in the thigh, but it did not seem that he limped during his TV appearance.

The martial law orders called the leaders of independent student and union groups "important members of the counterrevolutionary turmoil" and demanded that all members of the groups turn themselves in to police.

On radio and television, people

were urged to report those who had stood up against the military takeover of the city.

Foreigners continued to leave the city on the advice of their governments. A chartered United Airlines 747 took off Thursday from Beijing carrying about 330 Americans. It picked up 50 others in Shanghai before proceeding to Tokyo.

Britain rejects Hong Kong's extradition plea. Page 2.

kyo. A second jet was scheduled to leave Thursday night.

Talk of a potentially explosive split in military ranks receded as an enormous convoy, estimated at 400 trucks and armored vehicles, entered the city from the east without friction from other units.

It was not known what had engendered this apparent unity of purpose. According to earlier reports, negotiations were under way between leaders of rival military factions. Other observers, however, suggested that the severity of the split may have been overestimated.

[The U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, said Thursday that a power struggle was occurring in China and that the situation was "too clouded" to tell exactly who was in charge. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Baker, answering questions after a speech at the National Press Club, also said that the evacuation of Americans from China appeared to be going well, and that all Americans who had gotten to Beijing airport had been flown out.]

Two dozen tanks that had been deployed at a freeway interchange next to one of the city's diplomatic compounds were gone when the sun rose Wednesday. Soldiers who stayed behind used brooms to sweep away debris and repaired traffic dividers. Ordinary traffic began to use the interchange again.

Soldiers also reopened one of the streets adjacent to Tiananmen Square, the site of many of the killings. In some parts of the city, propaganda trucks cruised the streets, blaring messages defending the suppression.

Government television stations, meanwhile, continued to air extensive footage of protesters burning military vehicles.

The Chinese government stepped up its attacks on the United States for granting the dissident Fang Lizhi asylum at the embassy, calling it a "wanton interference in China's internal affairs."

## Hope and Skepticism: Soviets Tune In to the New Congress

By Francis X. Clines  
New York Times Service

TULA, U.S.S.R. — Sergei Onus looked up from the theoretical world of Lenin that he was feverishly inscribing in his final examination essay. He waxed less enthusiastic about the latest in realpolitik from Moscow.

"It's good as far as it goes," the student said, nodding toward the promising language of the new national Congress that even in the school library was droning on

so to voice on a television set in the corner. "But I'm not such an optimist about it. Too much is needed, beginning with a new law on youth."

At an adjoining exam desk at the Polytechnic Institute here, Tatyana Yerokhina paused to observe: "It's already real change when people are saying what they think, and if they do what they say, it's possible we may even build communism after all."

Such is the hearty mix of hope and skepticism that often marks this provin-

cial city's resistance to the fads from Moscow. A factory town of 600,000, Tula is 190 kilometers (about 120 miles) south of the Soviet capital.

But this time, as the Congress beams home relentlessly to the provinces, Tula residents are beginning to show signs of behaving like constituents demanding service from the politicians they elected, as the possibility dawns that they might even vote them out the next time around.

"We waited for this so long they better start passing some real laws soon," said

Valeri I. Serezhkov, a worker at the Kosorog metal factory. "Their speeches had better get more specific."

His comment, offered as a word to the wise, was fleshed out by a colleague, Anatoli I. Grachev. "We need to manage our own money in this factory," he said, demanding budgetary and administrative independence to build workers' pride.

"We have many nannies above us," he added. But still he estimated that enough of the new legislators were listening to the

See PROVINCES, Page 2

See SHANGHAI, Page 2

## Klosk NATO Sticking To 3% Growth

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO ministers agreed Thursday to maintain the alliance's goal of 3-percent real growth in annual military spending, despite slumping Western military budgets.

At a military planning session, defense ministers also said public optimism over a possible East-West conventional arms agreement did not mean the West should drop its guard, U.S. and British officials reported. A U.S. official said the 3-percent target was a major point of discussion before ministers agreed unanimously to reaffirm it.



Lee Atwater, who was rebuked by George Bush for a staff member's attack on the House speaker. Page 3.

Business/Finance  
Hanson, the British conglomerate, sold its stake in Midland Bank. Page 15.  
Kuwait pledged cuts in its oil output, although it is boycotting OPEC quotas. Page 15.  
Crawford. Page 8.

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## MiG Crashes at Paris Air Show, Missing Crowd

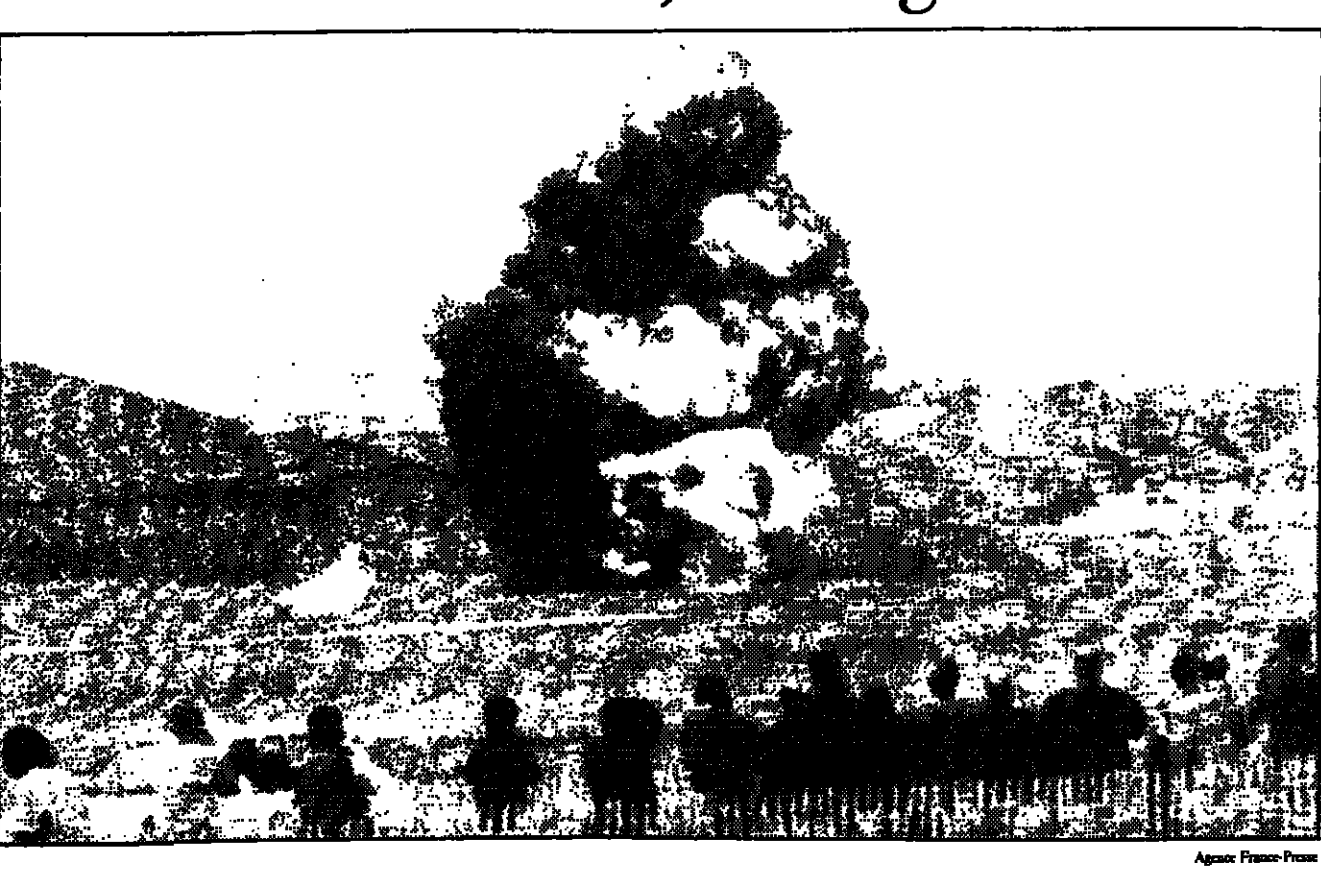
By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a setback to the Soviet Union's aerospace program, a MiG-29 fighter crashed on the first day of the Paris Air Show Thursday, injuring the pilot and missing thousands of spectators by about 500 meters.

The crash, which experts said appeared to have been caused by engine failure during a low-level, low-speed pass, threw a cloud over the biggest sales efforts the Soviets have ever mounted at a Western air show.

The MiG-29, one of the most advanced Soviet fighters, performed spectacularly at last year's Farnborough air show in England, where it made its first major appearance in the West.

After making a series of high-speed loops, rolls and climbs in Paris on Thursday, it was flown in front of spectators at near stalling speed to show off its handling capabilities. When the pilot increased power to climb away from the runway, flames shot from the afterburner of one engine, but the other



Spectators watch the crash Thursday of the Soviet MiG-29 fighter shortly after the opening of the Paris Air Show at Le Bourget.

## Next on the Guided Tour, a Bali Ritual Cremation

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

DENPASAR, Indonesia — By all accounts, Anak Agung Ayu Purni Rai, who died at 71, had a good life.

But the liberation of her soul for its passage from this existence into the next, accomplished at a cremation before a jostling crowd of 1,000, was still quite a send-off.

A member of the royal caste and the firstborn of a well-off family, Mrs. Rai was honored with a splendidly decorated cremation tower and noble bull carriages. Hundreds of finely attired guests accompanied her body on its long procession to the cemetery on the outskirts of Denpasar.

One of Mrs. Rai's children is a brigadier general of police in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, so the brass were there, and motorcycle policemen cleared the streets of such traffic as there is in Denpasar, the Balinese capital and a moderately thriving city of 350,000.

Through the sound of the sirens and the car horns, the beat of the gamelan and the chants of the marchers, came the steady snap and whir of cameras wielded by the tourists.

Some were dressed in locally bought beach wear — shorts adorned with lizard-skin patterns and a particular favor-

ite. They clambered around cars and atop pickups seeking that lens angle that would not capture others like themselves.

In their wake, swelling the numbers still more, came the inevitable hawkers of batik, crude handicrafts and palm-leaf hats.

Mrs. Rai, in a photograph mounted on her cremation tower, stared out this cheerful display, a bespectacled woman who looked only slightly askance.

Those who carried her span the tower around a few times at intersections, to prevent her spirit from trying to return home, while someone with a long pole stood ready to lift up electric and telephone wires should that prove necessary.

## Iran Would Cooperate With U.S. on Hostages

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of parliament, said Thursday that Iran would help free U.S. hostages in Lebanon if the United States tried to win freedom for Iranians he said were held by Christian forces in Lebanon.

Mr. Rafsanjani, responding to a recent appeal by President

A decade of turmoil has done little to dampen devotion to the ayatollah. Page 5.

George Bush to help gain the release of U.S. hostages, said that if "the Americans, who have more influence than us on the Phalangists" — rightist Christians in Lebanon — "take action in securing the release of our hostages, then they can expect our help."

At a news conference, Mr. Rafsanjani discussed a wide range of policy matters, and at times appeared to try to present a conciliatory face toward both East and West.

But he said that Britain must take the initiative to improve ties badly strained by Iranian death threats against Salman Rushdie, the British writer, and he added that relations with France were unlikely to improve soon.

His comments on the hostages were the first by a top Iranian leader since the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last Saturday. Under Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran supported groups in Lebanon that are believed to be holding most of the 15 foreign hostages, including 9 Americans.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, dismissed Mr. Rafsanjani's remarks on the U.S. hostages. "We have heard statements from Mr. Rafsanjani before," Mr. Fitzwater said. "We're not aware of any Iranians held by Lebanese Christians."



Hashemi Rafsanjani, in Tehran on Thursday.

Mr. Rafsanjani was referring to four men who have been missing in Lebanon for nearly seven years. Although they are widely believed to be dead, Iran has repeatedly tried to use them as a negotiating lever with the United States.

The four were seized by rightist Christians in Beirut in 1982 during the Israeli invasion. They included a commander of Revolutionary Guards based in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, an embassy chargé d'affaires, a correspondent for the Iranian news agency and a Lebanese Shiite Muslim driver.

Terry A. Anderson, chief

See HOSTAGES, Page 5







# Bush Rebukes His Party Chairman for Attack on New House Speaker

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — President Bush has rebuked one of the primary architects of his 1988 election triumph as the White House sought to blunt outrage in both parties over a Republican National Committee attack on the new House speaker, Thomas S. Foley.

John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, said that both he and Mr. Bush had recommended Lee Atwater, Mr. Bush's campaign manager who is now chairman of the national committee. Mr. Sununu said Mr. Bush was "disgusted" at the attack on Mr. Foley.

Speaking with unusual candor, Mr. Sununu said in an interview that he and Mr. Bush were especially disturbed about a committee memorandum that said Mr. Foley should come "out of the liberal closet." The memorandum also linked the speaker's voting record to that of Representative Barney Frank of Massachusetts, a staunch liberal who is also homosexual.

"The president was very upset," Mr. Sununu said Wednesday. "I was upset. It went too far. It was wrong. The innuendo was wrong. It's wrong not because it damages our relationship with the Democrats. It's wrong because it's wrong."

The public reprimand for Mr. Atwater, who is known for his slashing campaign tactics, exposed divisions between White House aides and House Republicans, and among House Republicans themselves. Some young conservatives are seeking further assaults, personal and otherwise, against Democrats, while senior Republicans are shying from attack politics.

Until now, Mr. Atwater had operated with Mr. Bush's open blessing. But Wednesday the president bowed to pressures from outraged Democrats and powerful Republicans, including Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House minority leader, and Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader.

Mr. Dole stood on the Senate floor, held the memorandum and said: "This is not politics. This is garbage. We are disgusted by it." Ronald H. Brown, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, called for Mr. Atwater's resignation. "One staffer can't take the fall for an entire Republican political operation that's up to its knees in sewer-style politics," he said.

The person who wrote the memorandum, Mark Goodin, director of communications for the Republican National Committee, resigned. Mr. Goodin, a longtime friend of Mr. Atwater's, said that the memorandum was "bad judgment on my part" and that he did not "intend to damage anyone's reputation."

In accepting the resignation, Mr. Atwater, in a brief telephone interview, insisted he had played no role in the memorandum. Mr. Atwater said he first saw the document Monday night, several days after it had been distributed.



GRASPING AT A LIFELINE—Nick and Erasmo Alambor using a rope tied by Mike Bullard, a fire fighter, to escape floodwaters in the Texas town of Krum, near Dallas. The North Texas region has received heavy rains intermittently for the last two weeks.

## Housing Programs To Be Investigated

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Mismanagement and potential political abuses at the Department of Housing and Urban Development extend far beyond a federal low-income housing program now under scrutiny by Congress and the Justice Department, an internal report shows.

The congressional investigators say they will use the report, compiled by the inspector-general of the department, Paul A. Adams, as a road map to other housing programs that may have been manipulated by the Reagan administration to benefit prominent Republicans.

The report, a semiannual summary of all investigations conducted by Mr. Adams's staff, was sent to Congress this week. It documents abuse and mismanagement in a number of programs. The abuses resemble those found in the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program, which Congress is investigating.

An earlier audit by Mr. Adams suggested that millions of dollars in rent subsidies under the program were distributed through the influence of Republican consultants and that the process used by the HUD to select housing projects was not supported by adequate documentation.

Mr. Adams's new report says that the Section 8 program, intended to encourage developers to rehabilitate low-income housing, is one of several programs in which the HUD authorized large awards on the basis of inadequate or undocumented reviews.

## U.S.-Soviet Pact: Slower Trigger Finger

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new U.S.-Soviet pact to reduce the risk of conflict erupting from accidental military incidents on command will require military officials on both sides to regard any limited incursion into the other's territory as benign.

This is a basic philosophical shift for armed forces trained for decades to expect the worst of each other.

A broad statement in a 19-page agreement to be signed in Moscow on Monday extends for the first time the Western legal principle of "innocent until proven guilty" to potentially provocative trespass by U.S. and Soviet forces.

Officials say this U.S.-inspired provision was the most difficult for the Soviets to accept. Major General Anatoli Bolyatko, the chief Soviet negotiator, approved the proposal after consulting with what he described as the "highest level" of his government.

Final details of the agreement were settled last month after six secret negotiating sessions supervised by Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his Soviet counterpart, Colonel General Mikhail A. Moiseyev, both of whom will sign.

Admiral Crowe has told aides that he and General Moiseyev intend for the accord to send a message throughout their military establishments that "booths" will not be tolerated, and that military blunders or activities that could cause armed conflict should be avoided. Any that do occur should be settled without resort to violence.

Along with provisions to avoid dangerous use of lasers, jamming of communications and incidents arising from troop or ship maneuvers in regions of tension, the provision governing border incursions represents a departure from standard military practice, particularly in the Soviet Union, U.S. officials said.

All instances of "entry into national territory" must be treated as "unintentional or distress-related," the new agreement states, and must be investigated and resolved without force. The only exception is when the incursions are "known with certainty to be intentional."

Soviet military officials were initially reluctant to embrace a presumption of innocence, citing the "inviolability" of their borders and a requirement that U.S. forces assume full responsibility to steer clear of Soviet territory, including airspace and waters, U.S. officials said.

A number of U.S. military planes have been shot down by Soviet pilots since World War II. In 1983, a South Korean airliner was downed by a Soviet fighter pilot acting under orders of commanders who, Moscow said later, assumed it was a U.S. spy plane.

The U.S. negotiating team, led by Major General George Lee Butler, deputy director of strategic plans and policy for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stressed that automatic suspicions were inappropriate in the present-day atmosphere of regular visits by arms control inspectors, such as when major maneuvers are planned in "special cautionary" or high-tension areas.

Details of these communications are to be worked out by military experts over the next six months, but U.S. officials said a preliminary analysis suggested that existing equipment on both sides may be compatible enough to avoid substantial expenditures for new gear.

The Soviets have said that in making such communications, they plan for the first time to use international distress frequencies, the officials said.

The notification measure was designed to avoid potentially dangerous incidents such as an occasion last year in the Gulf when a Soviet helicopter maneuvered near Iranian forces at a moment when U.S. warships had targeted the Iranians, the officials said.

## Burt Is Likely to Miss Arms Talks Round

By Robert C. Toth and Sara Fritz  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard R. Burt, President George Bush's nominee to head the U.S. arms-control negotiating team, is not expected to receive Senate confirmation before strategic arms-reduction talks resume June 19, in part because of complaints involving marijuana and security leaks, congressional and State Department officials say.

The delay could embarrass the Bush administration and impede progress toward an agreement by the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce their arsenals of intercontinental missiles.

The complaints against Mr. Burt, some made by his longtime critic, Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, were rejected this week by the inspector general of the department after investigation in Washington and in West Germany, where Mr. Burt served as ambassador until his current appointment.

But the Senate postponed its vote to confirm Mr. Burt at Mr. Helms's request, making approval before the opening of the arms talks in Geneva "almost impossible," the congressional officials said.

Mr. Burt, 42, is an expert on international affairs, particularly

arms issues, on which he is regarded as a moderate.

A former reporter for the New York Times, he was director of public-affairs military affairs at the State Department and assistant secretary for European affairs under the Reagan administration. In 1985, he was appointed U.S. ambassador to West Germany.

Mr. Helms opposed Mr. Burt for all those posts. Mr. Helms said that Mr. Burt disclosed classified information in some of his articles. Then, as a State Department official, Mr. Burt was said to have leaked secrets to a reporter.

For the arms-control post, Mr. Burt was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a vote of 14 to 2.

Mr. Helms said that government officials have alleged that Mr. Burt mismanaged classified material.

But the office of the State Department inspector-general, Sherman M. Funk, cleared Mr. Burt.

The office also said that it had received an complaint, relating to marijuana found three years ago in Mr. Burt's Bonn residence.

After investigation, Mr. Funk concluded that there was "no evidence whatever that Burt possessed or used marijuana or any other controlled substance while employed by the Department of State."

Mr. Helms has acknowledged delaying the nomination partly in response to Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat of California, who has been holding up committee action on the nomination of Donald P. Gregg as ambassador to South Korea.

■ 4 Nomination Votes Set

The Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday scheduled a vote on Mr. Gregg's nomination for June 20, after Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky, told Democrats that the administration would provide documents on the nominee's role in the Iran-contra affair by June 16, The Washington Post reported.

A committee spokesman also said that the way has been cleared for a vote Thursday on three of Mr. Burt's nominees.

The nominees are Bernard Aronson to be assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, John Kelly to be assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs and John Negroponte to be ambassador to Mexico.

Mr. Gregg, a former Central Intelligence Agency official, is scheduled to appear before the panel on June 15.

## NATO Agrees to Keep Budget Growth at 3%

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — After spirited debate, NATO defense ministers unanimously agreed Thursday to reaffirm their goal of the last 11 years to increase military spending in each member country by 3 percent a year.

A U.S. official who took part in the closed meetings here, the first by defense ministers since President George Bush proposed force cuts in Europe, said the consensus was that "it is not the time to change the goal" or to lower NATO's guard.

"We didn't want to send a signal to NATO publics and to NATO parliaments that just because we have a proposal" by Mr. Bush that it is time to ease efforts to modernize NATO forces, the official said.

"If anything," the official added, "it is time to do more."

The counterargument, according to officials who took part in the meeting was that "it just doesn't make sense" to reaffirm the 3 percent goal at a time when no member of the alliance is meeting it and public opinion appears to favor less military spending.

No NATO nation has consistently met the 3 percent goal since it was set in 1978.

While Defense Secretary Dick Cheney was preparing for the meeting, the Pentagon was divided on whether to reaffirm the 3 percent goal in the final communiqué of the session, which is to be issued Friday.

A top military adviser warned that pushing the alliance to reaffirm the goal would strain NATO unity and credibility, especially since Congress is in the process of reducing the U.S. military budget about 2 percent below last year's total.

But Mr. Cheney has pressed in Brussels for the 3 percent commitment. Asked en route to Brussels how he could justify lower Pentagon spending with the plea he intended to make to defense ministers, he said, "I think our track record over the last decade is excellent in terms of our overall level of effort."

He said the United States was "very careful" in cutting the fiscal 1990 budget "not to reduce our forward commitments or capabilities or readiness" of units in Europe.

Under Mr. Bush's proposal, the United States and Soviet Union

would each withdraw combat troops in Europe, leaving 275,000 on each side. This would require a U.S. reduction of 30,000 troops.

Mr. Bush also has proposed that NATO and Warsaw Pact countries reduce the numbers of forward-based warplanes, helicopters, tanks, armored troop carriers and artillery.

The defense ministers also focused on how to ease growing public opposition in West Germany to U.S. military exercises. U.S. officials said that General John Galvin, the NATO commander, outlined a plan under which only the staffs of army divisions, not troops and all their vehicles, would be sent on maneuvers.

Mr. Cheney also argued for proceeding with the plan to move F-16 fighters based in Spain to Italy.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## After the Charisma in Iran

Television has rarely shown more astonishing sights than the crowds in Tehran literally ripping the shroud from Ayatollah Khomeini. It was a scene from the Age of Belief: mourners flagellating themselves and crushing one another as they grabbed at a helicopter bearing aloft the Imam's coffin.

What may also have fed the crowd's awesome grief was awareness that the ayatollah's authority was unique, that this was the last act of a drama expiring with its dominating character.

Americans can respect this bereavement without pretending to share it. The Bush administration would be right to express the hope for less hostile relations with whatever new leadership emerges and to seek a fresh start after a decent interval.

Sooner or later, Washington and Tehran may find it opportune to discuss bitter legacies of the Khomeini era, including hostages in Lebanon and frozen Iranian assets in America. But the worst mistake would be to meddle, or be suspected of meddling, as the succession struggle unfolds.

Though it's anybody's guess who will prevail among the ayatollah's turbaned contenders, what seems certain is that clericalism will continue to occupy Iran's offices of state. But clericalism does not necessarily mean tyranny.

Precisely because there is no unquestioned heir, lesser figures need to engage in the normal give-and-take of politics, the precondition of a more tolerant political order. And Iran's parliament is notable for its outspokenness.

The ayatollah's titular successor is President Ali Khamenei. He will lead a caretaker regime until the August presidential vote, in which he is not a candidate. He holds a middling clerical rank, and it is improbable that he can fill the ayatollah's shoes. But

why a cleric at all? That requires some understanding of the Shiite faith that dominates Iran.

Mohammed's death in 632 touched off a long war between those who proclaimed his son-in-law, Ali, as his successor and those who supported Abu Bakr, father of the prophet's favorite wife, Ayesha. The losers were Ali's party, the Shiites, who ever since have tended to be Islam's underdogs. Iran emerged as the seat of Shiism in the 16th century.

In contrast to Sunni Muslims, the Shiites evolved a six-level clerical hierarchy, with the ayatollahs at the top. Ayatollahs are roughly equivalent to Roman Catholic cardinals: Only five are grand ayatollahs. They are chosen by acclaim and are revered as sages. Holders of this exalted title are immune to arrest under Iranian law, which is why the shah was obliged to exile Ayatollah Khomeini.

In his 14 years in Turkey, Iraq and France, the ayatollah exoriated the shah's harsh, modernizing regime and called for its replacement by a theocratic Islamic republic. His tape-recorded sermons, smuggled into Iran, assured him a conqueror's welcome when he returned in 1979.

Americans baffled by Iran's mixing of church and state need only recall their own history. The losers in Europe's religious wars flocked to the New World; and in Massachusetts, the Puritan followers of Oliver Cromwell established a theocracy that endured for generations.

In America, pluralism and free speech emerged when conflicting crowds discovered virtue in toleration.

With the ayatollah's overwhelming presence now removed, will Iran's Islamic republic struggle to a similar understanding? —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## End of the Chinese Model

China's explosion will convey an unambiguous message to all the other authoritarian governments that have undertaken reforms.

There are many kinds of reform, and China was the example of a country attempting to modernize its economic life without relaxing the Communist Party's grip on political power.

The Chinese catastrophe is a kind of vindication — unwelcome, certainly, but a vindication all the same — of the decisions of the leadership in the Soviet Union, Poland and Hungary to allow varying degrees of dissent and opposition in their politics as the necessary concomitant of economic reform.

It sharpens the dilemma for the laggards such as Czechoslovakia, which is moving rapidly to decentralize industrial management, but, like the Chinese, has resisted any parallel change in its rigid political structure.

The events in China have implications for all authoritarian regimes, including those that are not Communist — South Korea comes to mind — as they pursue rapid economic growth.

The foreign reaction alone will make industrial development in China much more difficult. Foreign investment will suddenly diminish, offers of technology will grow cool and distant, negotiations on joint ventures will be suspended.

But the deeper barriers to growth will be

internal. China has tried to tell its people that in all things regarding production, they are to show initiative, take responsibility, think for themselves, ask questions and run risks — while in all things regarding politics they are to shut up and stay in line. As any good Marxist knows, the two spheres are not separable.

The Chinese leadership's evasion of that reality has constituted what is known as an internal contradiction, and has now led to a dire and bloody collision.

The repercussions of the slaughter in Beijing will eventually be visible as far away as Eastern Europe, for reform anywhere in the Communist world has tended to support reform everywhere in that world. If China's reforms now vanish amid the rising chaos and the menace of civil war, that could conceivably slow progress elsewhere.

But not stop it. Everybody from Beijing to Budapest understands the central dilemma. Economies that are isolated and centrally managed will stay poor.

Economies that want to get rich have to allow their people a diversity of interests, freedom to innovate, latitude to make contacts abroad, access to all sorts of information.

No one in any Communist government is likely to misunderstand Deng Xiaoping's terrible error — to press for an economic transformation while ignoring the social consequences.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### The Death of Khomeini

The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, grand wazir of all Iranians living and dead, has passed into another world, where he is presumably resting over a slow fire.

Deng Xiaoping and Ferdinand Marcos are still alive.

You can't win them all.

—Philadelphia Daily News.

Iran mourns. But he lived too long, the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Whatever homage Iranians pay him, elsewhere he was a throwback to the Dark Ages of a faith blind to humanity, full of vengeance against the mercy of civilization. Khomeini did not keep his counsel within his own land, but sought to spread abroad his malevolent brand of fundamentalism, archaic and alien even to most Muslims.

If he was a holy man, he was a bitter one, with malice toward nearly all, charity toward virtually none. Nor does it seem likely that Iran will soon ever from his course. For the hostages, for Mideast peace, his death offers some slight chance.

But those of good will should not count on reciprocity. Khomeini was a modern aberration, but modern times teach that the gleam of evil finds all too many reflections.

—The Saginaw (Michigan) News.

The malevolent ayatollah is dead but that doesn't mean Iran will soon reject the community of nations or that 15 hostages — including nine Americans — being held in Iran's name will soon be freed.

The death of Ayatollah Khomeini seems certain to trigger a power struggle among religious mullahs whose disagreements he often arbitrated. The regime of President Ali Khamenei is considered to be only an interim caretaker government.

Time will tell if the death of Khomeini will loosen the revolution's draconian grip on Iranian society — or if the revolution

will long survive his charismatic, authoritarian leadership.

An era ended in Iran with Khomeini's passing. The United States can only hope that moderates will somehow gain a significant voice in whatever government follows Khomeini's awful regime.

—Albuquerque Journal.

### When Old Men Hang On

In the end, the old men who cling to power in China could think of no better way to deal with six weeks of popular clamor or for change than by ordering the army to turn its machine guns and tanks against the protesters.

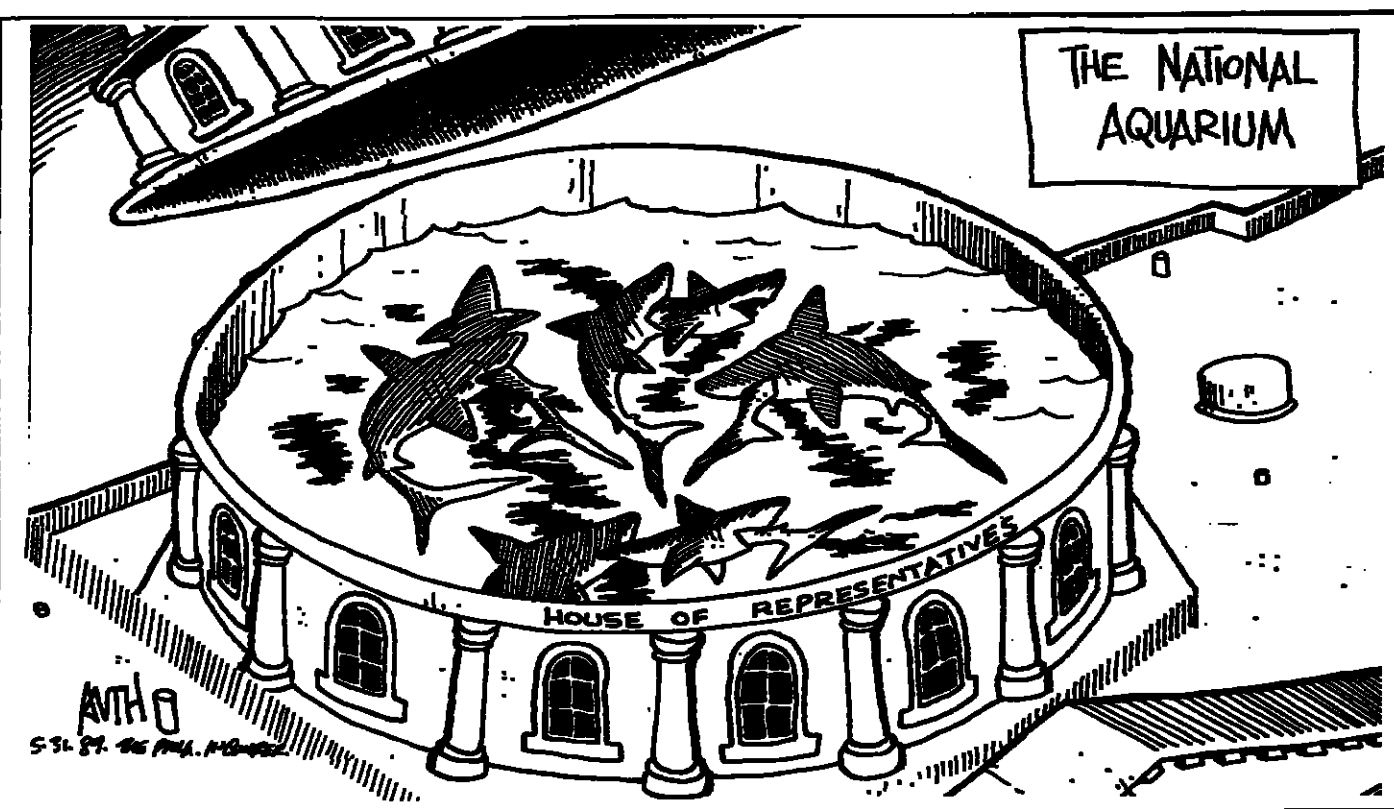
The ensuing slaughter in the streets of Beijing has appalled the world and quite probably severed the final cords of respect linking China's rulers with their rulers. . . . It was a response of a kind that invites open rebellion.

At no point during the demonstrations did the protesters ever attack the unique authority claimed and exercised by the Communist Party. . . . Instead there were calls for a freer press, for curbs on rampant official corruption and nepotism, for the regime to pay more attention to what the students and the masses want.

The regime has claimed from the beginning and claims now that only a handful of troublemakers were involved in the calls for a freer society. That attempt to minimize the depth of the protests fools no politically aware person in China.

What has taken place, what still goes on, is a mass protest triggered by frustration and anger over economic and political conditions. . . . The costs of this morally odious action to China's stability, to its international standing, to its prospects for future development are certain to prove enormous.

—Los Angeles Times.



## Destroying Our Bounty — And Future Resources

By Robert Repetto

WASHINGTON — In the name

of economic growth, many countries are destroying the natural resource base on which their future prosperity rests. Their policies reflect a false antithesis between growth and environment — as if protecting natural resources constrained progress rather than safeguarding it; as if environmental protection were a luxury rather than a survival strategy.

The controversy over the destruction of the Amazon basin, for example, is not a conflict between use and preservation. Countries bordering the basin have mined their timber and soils, extracting immediate profits at the expense of substantially larger potential income. Studies show that the long-term returns from harvests of a wide variety of forest products such as rubber, palm fiber, natural oils, resins and nuts are worth more than declining crop yields from slash-and-burn farming.

Yet Brazil has spent at least \$5 billion to promote large cattle ranches covering more than 20 million acres (8 million hectares) of previously forested land, despite evidence that the pastures can carry only few cattle, deteriorate quickly and are neither economically nor ecologically viable.

It has backed a huge charcoal-based Amazonian pig-iron complex that can break even only by consuming more than 70,000 acres of surrounding virgin forest every year. It proposes to construct hydroelectric power plants that would flood more than two million acres of forest, but would produce power at a delivered cost more than twice that of alternative energy-saving investments.

Clearly, such projects are ecologically destructive. The unrecognized tragedy is that they are also economically wasteful.

These examples, which could be multiplied endlessly in almost all countries, including the United States, reflect a failure to recognize the environment as the resource base for all economic activity. Soils, water, forests, the gene pool and other natural resources are economic assets in that they can generate a flow of future income. Mistaking a decline in that wealth for a rise in income is a confusion likely to end in bankruptcy.

This confusion is imbedded in the basic national income accounts by which we measure a country's eco-

nomic condition. Everybody uses and watches gross national product and national income as the primary indicators of success. But the standard United Nations national income accounting framework, used by all countries with national economies for macroeconomic planning and analysis, fails to distinguish between the destruction of natural resource assets and the creation of income.

The current accounting method reflects the Keynesian model that prevailed 50 years ago when the system was adopted. But Keynes and his contemporaries were preoccupied with the Great Depression; a scarcity of natural resources was the least of their worries. As a result, our present national income accounts do not treat natural resources as they do other forms of tangible capital, such as buildings and equipment. These man-made assets are depreciated as they wear out. The resulting capital-consumption allowance is subtracted from GNP to compute national income, because the year's income is only what is available after maintaining the capital stock intact. This makes perfect sense: One wouldn't

sell the house and car, and treat the proceeds as current income.

Incredibly though, countries can sell off their timber and minerals, destroy their fisheries, mine their soils and deplete their aquifers, and their national income accounts will treat the entire process as current income. So GNP and national income will rise. Nowhere is the loss of natural resource assets recorded.

This obscures the economic costs of environmental damage, and perpetuates the false dichotomy between economic growth and environmental protection. For example, from 1965 to 1980, the GNP of the Philippines increased on average by 5.9 percent per year, apparently a very satisfactory performance. The national accounts gave no warning of the loss in natural resources taking place, a loss that has now precipitated a national crisis.

The United Nations Statistical Commission is now considering changes in the UN System of National Accounts, a process that occurs only once every 20 years. The commission and the UN Statistical Office are aware of this national-accounts problem and have proposed to study it further, but they have recommended against any fundamental changes in this round. Twenty years is far too long to wait. The World Bank, International Monetary Fund and regional development banks should also adopt this change. Without it, they cannot provide accurate economic diagnoses.

The U.S. government, too, must do more to promote this reform. If the current administration wants to take the lead in an important environmental reform, it should adopt a national income accounting model that treats natural resources as productive assets, and strongly promote this change at the United Nations, in the multilateral development banks and among other industrial countries. No other single innovation would so powerfully demonstrate that steps to protect the environment are in countries' own economic interests.

The writer, director of economic research programs at the World Resources Institute in Washington, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## A Flood of Plastic Debris Drowns the World

By Donella Meadows

HANOVER, New Hampshire —

The world of plastics is in a mess these days because it has made a mess. Polyethylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride and all the other polyps pile up — on roadsides, in the ocean and in landfills. They are likely to last several hundred years. But they serve us sometimes only for a few hours or weeks.

Until we noticed dumps filling most of us never thought about streams of plastics flowing through our lives. Now that we have, there is panic. Pending in the U.S. state legislatures: 66 proposed bans on nonbiodegradable packaging; 12 packaging taxes; 74 source separation and recycling mandates; and 19 requirements that state governments purchase recycled materials.

Plastics are the focus of most legislation, perhaps because they are the fastest-growing constituent of trash, or because they are used for so many trivial purposes, or because they are so nearly indestructible. If they didn't junk up our lives so, we would regard them as miracle substances. But they do, and the standard environmentalist formula for dealing with precious but polluting materials is simple: Reduce, re-use, recycle, in that order, and then, as a last resort, dispose with care.

On the side of the road a bottle or bag made of biodegradable plastic slowly falls apart — into tiny shards of undegradable plastic. The bottle or bag disintegrates, but the plastic is still there. Presumably it is inert and harmless, but no one really knows the implications of a world filled with plastic sand.

Recycling at least slows the waste

stream and lets the plastics serve several times before discard. Only about 2 percent of the plastics we use are now recycled (as opposed to 29 percent of aluminum, 21 percent of paper), but that's not because it can't be done.

Re-use is preferable to recycling, because it takes less energy and causes less pollution.

It is much easier to deal with a flood — even a flood of plastics — by turning it off at its source than by inventing better mopping technologies.

The writer is an adjunct professor of environmental and policy studies at Dartmouth College. She contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## Nazi-Soviet Pact: The Facts Are Readily Available

By Francis L. Loewenheim

HOUSTON — From Moscow last week came reports that President Mikhail Gorbachev was hunting for documents dealing with the Nazi-Soviet collusion during World War II that included the dismemberment of Poland and the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states. Mr. Gorbachev had reportedly asked West Germany for help.

In fact, the 1939 Moscow-Berlin nonaggression treaty and its secret protocols have been an open book for decades.

The German documents fell into Western hands in the spring of 1945 and were used as evidence at the Nuremberg trials later that year. Many of the documents were published by the U.S. State Department in January 1948, on President Harry Truman's instructions.

The 372-page paperback issued by the Government Printing Office is entitled "Nazi-Soviet Relations 1939-1941 — Documents from the Archives of the German Foreign Office." It is available in thousands of public and academic libraries.

The State Department volume was front-page news throughout the United States and the world. Highlighting its extensive coverage "Seized Nazi Records Show Soviet Aims in 1939 to Grab Land and Divide Europe," The New York Times summed up the historic revelations: "Secret provisions in the Russian-German pact divided Poland between the two signatories and gave Russia all she desired in Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Bessarabia."

The Times proceeded to print many of the 260 documents published by the State Department, including the secret protocols of Aug. 23 and Sept. 28, 1939.

Ironically, reporting the visit of two Soviet historians to Bonn recently, The Times completely ignored the fact that the documents they were looking for had been published for decades — including in The Times itself.

Baltic and Polish representatives have repeatedly declared — although correctly, in light of the record — that their countries were invaded and deprived of their independence as a

result of the Nazi-Soviet pact signed in Moscow on Aug. 23, 1939, nine days before Hitler's attack on Poland on Sept. 1.

It is hard to believe that Mr. Gorbachev's staff would be unable to find a copy of the 1948 State Department publication at a university or research institute in Moscow. The U.S. Embassy would almost certainly be able to supply it.

The same goes for copies of the important series "Documents on German Foreign Policy 1918-1945," published jointly by the American and British governments since the late 1940s. Also based on captured German Foreign Office records, volumes eight and nine of Series D of the "Documents" also published by the U.S. Government Printing Office contain telegrams, memoranda, and other items detailing continued Nazi-Soviet collaboration, including the dismemberment of Poland in 1939 and the Soviet takeover of the Baltic states in mid-June 1940.

That Hitler and Stalin were of one mind when it came to dividing East Europe has long been agreed by historians on both sides of the Atlantic. For instance, in his highly regarded study of the Nazi-Soviet pact, first published in 1954, Professor Gerhard L. Weinberg, the diplomatic historian at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, noted:

"[A] secret additional protocol was also written. . . . Its text is known and has been published. This secret protocol provided that Finland, Estonia, and Latvia would be in the Russian, and Lithuania in the German spheres of interests." The text of that highly revealing document — signed Aug. 23, 1939 — was first published on page 78 of the 1948 State Department volume, and has been cited by numerous scholars over the years.

Lithuania's fate was more complicated. When Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's foreign minister, visited Moscow a second time on Sept. 28, 1939 — that is, following the end of the Polish campaign — he and Soviet Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov

signed another "Secret Supplementary Protocol" assigning most of Lithuania's territory to the Soviet Union. (This document is printed on page 107 of "Nazi-Soviet Relations.")

In January 1941, there was one additional Nazi-Soviet agreement in which — in return for the payment of \$7.5 million gold dollars — the Soviet Union obtained full territorial rights to Lithuania, which it had begun to exercise six months earlier. This agreement appears on pages 267-268 of "Nazi-Soviet Relations."

All this, it should be noted, has been known for decades, and so has the fact that senior officials in the German Foreign Ministry were directly involved with the terms of the Nazi-Soviet pact.

One of its most faithful supporters was Hitler's top professional diplomat, State Secretary Ernst von Weizsäcker, father of President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany who, along with his numerous staunch admirers, has been sensitive about his father's significant involvement in Nazi diplomacy.

For example, on June 17, 1940, State Secretary Weizsäcker sent the following telegram to all German diplomatic missions abroad: "The unrestrained reinforcement of Russian troops in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia and the reorganization of the Governments of the Baltic States, sought by the Russian Government to bring about more reliable cooperation with the Soviet Union, are the concern of Russia and the Baltic States. Therefore, in view of our unaltered friendly relations with the Soviet Union, there is no reason for nervousness on our part, which some of the foreign press has tried to impute to us in only too transparent a manner." (The message was first published on pages 153-154 of "Nazi-Soviet Relations.")

It is interesting to recall that the "secret protocol" of Aug. 23, 1939 became known to President Franklin Roosevelt and the State Department almost as soon as it was signed. Details of the highly confidential docu-

ment were disclosed by a young anti-Nazi official in the German Embassy in Moscow, Hans Heinrich Herwarth, to Charles E. Bohlen, himself then at the beginning of his long diplomatic career.

Mr. Bohlen's extraordinary information was first published by the State Department in its "Foreign Relations" volumes in 1956. In his memoirs, published shortly before his death in 1974, Mr. Bohlen explained how he had obtained the material. Mr. Gorbachev has reportedly been looking for.

The writer, a professor of history at Rice University, is a member of the Historical Division of the State Department in the Eisenhower administration. His publications include "Roosevelt and Churchill — Their Secret Wartime Correspondence." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1889: Progress on Diabetes

PARIS — Dr. Albert Robin of the French Academy of Medicine, who has had such unprecedented success in the treatment of typhoid fever, has made a most important discovery concerning the chemical causes that produce diabetes. Dr. Robin shows that diabetes is a malady resulting from a general acceleration of nutrition more or less controlled by nervous excitement. The paper communicated to the Academy of Medicine indicates a treatment for the disease, that has hitherto been considered incurable.

### 1914: Greeks Quit Town

SMYRNA — As a result of the installation by the Turkish Government of Moslem refugees from Macedonia in the Greek towns and villages on the coast of Asia Minor, the entire population, numbering 10,000, of the town and district Chios have abandoned their homes and emigrated to Chios and Mitylene.

## Hate Time: Slinging The Slime

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — America has had its peddlers of political hate, its Father Coughlin and its Joe McCarthy. But I do not know that we have ever had a major party chairman who mixes viciousness and cowardice to as professional a level as does Lee Atwater of the Republican National Committee.

The latest example of the moral tone set by Mr. Atwater was the RNC memorandum attacking Thomas Foley of the eve of his election as speaker of the House of Representatives. It was distributed to hundreds of Republican leaders and "surrogates" who are expected to influence the press.

The memo was entitled "Tom Foley: Out of the Liberal Closet." It argued that his voting record was similar to that of Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who is declared homosexual. The phrase "out of the closet" was a slyly unmistakable suggestion that Mr. Foley, too, is homosexual.

The author of the memo was Mark Goodin, Mr. Atwater's director of communications at the Republican National Committee. He said it never occurred to him that the memo could be taken as reflecting to Mr. Foley's sexuality. Mr. Atwater said he had not known about the memo before it was released. But interviewed by The Wall Street Journal on Monday night, he said he had no intention of disavowing it.

On Tuesday members of Congress reacted with anger, Republicans among them. Representative Vin Weber, a conservative from Minnesota, said the intention was to "impugn" Foley's reputation. I think it's reprehensible. "The House minority leader," Robert Michel of Illinois, said, "There is no place in this policy-making circles of our party for people who think like that or produce that kind of material."

On Tuesday night Mr. Atwater telephoned Speaker Foley. He said the memo was directed only at Mr. Foley's politics, and "any other interpretation I totally apologize for."

On Wednesday Mr. Goodin resigned. The White House spokesman said President George Bush was "disturbed" at the memo. Mr. Atwater said it was all Mr. Goodin's fault.

This is not the only occasion on which Mr. Atwater has demonstrated such square-shooting candor in taking responsibility for what comes out of his shop and his school of politics. In last year's presidential campaign there were two Willie Horton ads.

Willie Horton was the black murderer who raped a white woman while on furlough from a Massachusetts prison. In June of last year, according to press reports, Mr. Atwater told a Republican group: "If I can make Willie Horton a household name, we'll win the election." This year he said he could not remember saying that.

He also reportedly told a Republican meeting in Atlanta, "There's a story about a fellow named Willie Horton who for all I know may end up being Dukakis's running mate." He cannot remember that widely quoted remark either.

Last month Mr. Atwater said the use of Willie Horton in the campaign had nothing to do with race. In retrospect, he told The Washingtonian magazine, "I'm sorry, he was black. Now, looking back, we should have used a white guy."

In 1980 a Democratic candidate for Congress said Mr. Atwater had planted questions with reporters about the fact that he had had electric shock therapy as a teen-ager. Asked about that, Mr. Atwater said he would not answer charges by someone who had been "hooked up to jumper cables." This year he said he "feels terrible" about having said that and wishes "journalists would stop bringing it up."

He is plainly a man with the courage of his convictions. His conviction is that the way to win in politics is to smear — and then disavow responsibility. He does not even stop at what this country's history and present condition make the most dangerous demagoguery: the use of race. Mr. Atwater's methods have Congress in a paralyzing state of fear and anger. No one knows who may be the next victim. That raises a question: Why is President Bush in all this? He says he wants bipartisan support. He invites Democrats to the White House. He has Lee Atwater at the Republican National Committee. Does he want some governance in this country? Or does he want Atwaterism?

The New York Times.

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## OPINION

Era of Unpreparedness:  
Can Peace Be Bullish?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The insight that has illuminated my strategic landscape for the past few years—and has enabled faithful readers of this space to be first on their block to understand the desperation behind the Gorbachev peace offensive—has been "Charlie & Harry's Thesis."

This idea, fiercely resisted by CIA diehards, holds that the long-secret stagnation of the Soviet economy means it is not more than half as big as our own, as was long thought, but is less than a third of our size.

Because we count from satellites the armaments the Soviets produce, we can then conclude that the percentage of their output devoted to arms is not the 16 percent estimated by the CIA, but 25 percent or more—so staggering as to be unsustainable. (Ours is less than 7 percent of GNP.)

As a result, and not because of any desire to abandon imperialism, goals Mikhail S. Gorbachev would have to press for arms reduction or face collapse.

Charlie & Harry look pretty good these days. Charlie (the economist Charles Wolf of the Rand Corp.) has seen his 1981 book title, "Beyond Containment," adopted as the official label of the Bush foreign policy. Harry (Stanford's Henry Rowen) will soon be nominated to be assistant secretary for international security affairs at the Department of Defense. Mr. Rowen is wisely grading his students' final exam papers in the Pentagon while awaiting FBI clearance.

Last week their thesis was corroborated by Mr. Gorbachev, in his confession that the Soviet arms expense was the equivalent of \$128 billion, which he claimed was "only" 9 percent of its total output.

Forget the phony percentage, which satellites show is a deceit, but seize his arithmetic: If \$128 billion is 9 percent of Soviet GNP, then total Soviet GNP would be \$1.4 trillion—which is much less than a third of the U.S. GNP of \$5.1 trillion.

## Glasnost Shadow of a Wall

George Bush has called on the Soviet leadership to open its eyes to the world. Europeans in general and the West Germans in particular have welcomed the apparent conciliation and cooperation that have been Mikhail Gorbachev's hallmark. But the blunt reality is that glasnost will be little more than a pretty word as long as the Berlin Wall stands. The Soviets should back up their words with deeds—and start by dismantling the Berlin Wall.

—Herald-Dispatch,  
Huntington, West Virginia

Wow. If the Gorbachev arithmetic is to be believed, then the Charlie & Harry Thesis is validated. The unappointed "Team B" has won.

It follows that our negotiators, dealing from strength, can insist on asymmetrical, verifiable, you-first reductions of tanks and troops down to "conventional parity" before making any of the nuclear accommodations the Soviets seek to maintain their military edge.

That makes me high on iconoclastic economists. I pledge to crack my head on the triumphal school's forthcoming bible, "Gorbachev's Struggle for Economic Reform," by Sweden's Anders Aslund, and "The Coming Soviet Crash," by Judy Shelton.

As economics can determine politics, economists can lead political pundits. Now here's a new assignment, fellows, growing out of the consequences of it started: Is peace bullish?

Let's set aside the sentimentality about the survival of humankind and get to the bottom line: Where are the profits "beyond containment"?

As the percentage of Soviet GNP spent for arms is forced down, ours is sure to drop too—say from just under 7 percent to 4 percent.

That saves \$150 billion, the size of our current deficit.

Whoopie, say the optimists—a "peace dividend."

Conservatives will want to use that saving to balance the budget and stimulate growth by lowering taxes and interest rates, while liberals will want to use the profits of peace to feed the poor, heal the sick and house the homeless. And stock markets will salivate at stability.

Not so fast, say the pessimists—the defense industry will be hit hard and the drop in aggregate demand will be deflationary. The vaunted post-Vietnam "peace dividend" was never paid. Even though the demobilization of 320,000 U.S. troops with their 340,000 dependents from Europe and 40,000 troops and 7,500 dependents from South Korea will end our balance of payments concerns, most will need jobs at home.

My hunch—bolstered by peace-is-no-burden economists like Arnold Weber and Paul McCracken—is that a Cold War armistice would set off sustained growth in the United States.

In an era of planned unpreparedness, the defense weight of West Germany and Japan; more of our best technicians, like theirs, would be working on high-definition TV and smart cars, increasing productivity and competition while dropping government's share of GNP.

To economists, to geopoliticians, to investors, peace is a bull. The big question is: Do we harness this bull, moderating and directing him, or do we join his stampede?

The New York Times.



## America Is Not a Wasteland

Regarding "Ooh-La-La Pares: It's Funny, but No One Lives There" (Meanwhile, May 19):

The article gave the clichés of Bob Hope a deserved pen lasting. Unfortunately William Pfaff then embarked on a sweeping criticism of America.

It is not a cultural wasteland, and there are few cultivated Europeans who would maintain that it is.

There are more annual visitors to the Cleveland Museum of Art than to the Louvre or to the British Museum and greater paid attendance at symphony

## Response From Singapore

Regarding the report "In Singapore, Little Room for Dissent" (June 5):

This report criticizes the Singapore government for restricting the right of appeal to the Privy Council. The government did so because social conditions in Britain have further diverged from those in Singapore since independence.

Criticism law, especially administrative law, has developed in ways which are not relevant to Singapore's circumstances. All Commonwealth countries in Asia, except Brunei, have already abolished appeals to the Privy Council, as have Canada and Australia.

Vincent Cheng was arrested because he organized a covert Marxist network. His objective was to bring down the government by subversive means. In his own words: "I would foresee that the building up of pressure groups would

## Letters to the Editor

orchestra performances annually in America than at buswell games.

WARREN E. KRAEMER,  
Manana, Bahrain.

## Elitist Time Warp?

Regarding "Home to a Smug, Scared America" (Meanwhile, June 6):

Stanley Meisler is a caricature of the self-hating American abroad, an intellectually arrogant elitist caught in a time warp from the liberal '60s.

European television is just as silly and geared to the common denominator as its American counterpart, if not more.

September 1988, when opposition party candidates contested nearly all the seats against the People's Action Party in the general election. Mr. Seow, who had been released from detention a few months earlier, was one of them. Vincent Cheng and Teo Soh Lung were still in detention during the election period. No opposition candidate challenged the government on these arrests and detention.

Francis Seow was charged in court for income tax fraud. The trial had to proceed in his absence because Mr. Seow had falsely claimed to be unfit to fly back from the United States. He had produced false medical certificates that were dismissed even by Mr. Seow's own counsel.

Singaporeans who disagree with the government are free to challenge it. Indeed they did so nine months ago in

## Letters to the Editor

when the Socialist or centralized government let the market decide.

As for the quality of political dialogue, perhaps Americans have something more constructive to do with their time: getting on with their lives. This opportunity has always drawn people to our shores, and they keep voting with their feet.

Yes, we have a rougher, less tolerant, less patient, and—thank God—less cynical and worldly-wise society than the Europeans. And we have more opportunity, more dynamism, more change.

You're the smug and ignorant one.

Mr. Meisler. Take a moment from your crusade and political dialogue to consider the wonders of your own country.

RICHARD P. SYBERT,  
Los Angeles.

Editor Sentenced Anew

Regarding "In Turkey, Being a 'Responsible Editor' Often Means Prison" (Opinion, Feb. 25):

As the consultant on Turkish affairs for Helsinki Watch, the human rights group, I can report that your article concerning Fatma Yezici, the young Turkish editor sentenced to prison for publishing articles that displeased the government, was widely read in Turkey.

It was even summarized in Cumhuriyet, an influential centrist newspaper.

Since your article appeared, Miss Yezici has been sentenced to another six years and three months for publishing a summary of a Helsinki Watch report on the Kurdish minority in Turkey.

This sentence was upheld by an appeals court. Miss Yezici has not surrendered to start serving her sentence.

LOIS WHITMAN,  
New York.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

The writer is political secretary to Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's first deputy prime minister.

MATTHIAS YAO,  
Singapore.

## GENERAL NEWS

## After Decade of Turmoil, Khomeini Fervor Rages

By Jonathan Randal

Washington Post Service

BEHEST ZAHRA, Iran — The fervor of the crowd that buried Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini perhaps surpassed the enthusiasm of millions of Iranians who welcomed him a decade ago.

It was the ayatollah's beloved *moftezin*—the dispossessed in whose name he carried out the Islamic Revolution—who greeted him with such frenzy when he first came to Behast Zahra to pay tribute to the hundreds killed during the downfall of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

It was here, on Feb. 1, 1979, that the ayatollah ended his 14-year exile and told a horrified top aide that his revolution "we quired 100,000 martyrs." And it is here, next to a fountain pumping blood-red tinted water to symbolize their sacrifice, that many of the hundreds of thousands of young Iranians killed in the war with Iraq lie buried.

Ten years ago, all Tehran was gripped in a mood of hopeful expectation. Motorbikes, buses, Mercedes, BMWs and modest locally built Peykan parked outside the cemetery provided ample evidence that Iranians of all walks of life were fed up with the increasingly autocratic shah's 37-year reign.

There was little thought then of what the

ayatollah might do once in power. Up to the moment of his arrival, Iranians were caught up in the daily drama as the transitional government of Shapur Bakhtiar tried to keep his rival at bay.

With the fervor of those deprived of meaningful participation in public affairs, Iranians of all classes enthusiastically courted a future that few guessed would lead the country to a people's revolution and a damaging foreign war.

On the eve of the ayatollah's arrival, intellectuals at Tehran University toasted his return with whisky and vodka.

Some young upper-class Iranians, educated in the West, returned to a nation they scarcely knew, hoping to participate in the construction of a new, open-minded Iran.

They had heard the ayatollah speak of the desire to be among those who bring about the transfiguration of the world. They sincerely believed that they would be welcomed.

Most surprising of all was the middle-class desire for change, which helped seal the shah's fate in the fall of 1978. The middle class owed much of its prosperity to his uncanon success in driving up oil prices.

Only slowly, over the first weeks and months, did it dawn on Iranians that the

ayatollah intended to exercise revolutionary power as he defined it. His outwardly withdrawn presence during a yearlong stint in the religious center of Qum had masked his interest in politics.

Gradually for some, rapidly for others, the ayatollah forfeited his supreme political gift—his ability to create dreams in the minds of many Iranians. The nation that had so wholeheartedly supported him was unprepared for his excesses.

The first executions of politicians and generals did not cause as sustained a storm of protest at home as they did abroad. Soon alcohol was banned. Many Western-educated professors were purged for their past failure to expose the ayatollah's political dogma of "neither East nor West."

The shah's laws protecting women's rights were abolished.

The growing numbers of the disenchanted consoling themselves with the thought that a man the ayatollah's age could not live for more than a few months. Indeed, he suffered a major heart attack in January 1980.

But with a defiance that lay citizens found surprising, the Muslim clergy played their rivals off against each other. First, Westernized liberals were hounded by Communists and the Mujahidin Khalq, a leftist Islamic movement. Then, the Communists were used

to defeat the Mujahidin, only to be persecuted in turn.

Iranians, often the talented and well-educated, left by the hundreds of thousands. The exodus accelerated after Iraq invaded in 1980 and families sought to save their teenage boys from the carnage at the front.

With the ayatollah's death, those who stayed behind are now summing up the accomplishments of the turbulent decade. A Tehran resident singled out the surprising depth of Iranian nationalism—as distinct from religious fervor—that surfaced during the war. He also noted Iranians' newfound ability, born of necessity, to do things themselves rather than rely on Western assistance.

Despite the terrible losses, Iranians say they are more politically aware. Their suffering has encouraged them to leave behind much of the inferiority complex fed by British and Soviet imperial designs and for a shorter time by U.S. interests.

One of the ironies is that it was the much-hated shah's Western-supplied arsenal that allowed the ayatollah to pursue the war as long as he did.

How would the ayatollah have reacted had he known that the presence of the Iranian, swirling crowd at the cemetery necessitated the use of a U.S. helicopter to carry his remains to their final resting place?



Huge containers walled off mourners on Thursday from the grave of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

## HOSTAGES: Cooperation Bid

(Continued from page 1)

Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, is the longest-held of the foreign hostages in Lebanon; he was kidnapped on March 16, 1985.

Although President Ali Khamenei was named as Ayatollah Khomeini's successor, Mr. Rafsanjani, who is also acting commander of the armed forces, is considered by some observers to be Iran's most powerful figure.

He said Thursday that he would run for president in the August 18 elections, but that Mr. Khamenei would have "the first role in the country." He said he had refrained from announcing his candidacy sooner to see if others would put their names forward, but none did.

On the Gulf War, Mr. Rafsanjani said that Iran was not willing to make any concessions to Iraq in the UN-sponsored peace talks that

stalled soon after they started last summer. "We are determined to put an end" to the war, he said, adding that the stalemate in peace talks may last for some time.

Mr. Rafsanjani quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying days before he died that Iran should improve ties with the Soviet Union; the speaker said he would visit the Soviet Union later this month. He said that the ayatollah told him to "try to promote your relations with your big northern neighbor, and we will follow this policy."

In his will read to the Majlis, or parliament, after his death, Ayatollah Khomeini singled out the United States for special criticism.

According to British news reports Thursday, Iran has indicated that it will not withdraw Ayatollah Khomeini's order in February that Muslims seek out and kill Mr. Rushdie, author of "The Satanic Verses," but "is prepared to let the matter drop." Many Muslims believe the book defames Islam.

Mr. Rafsanjani did not confirm or deny the reports. "We have left the door open for Britain," he said, but improvement of ties with London would still require approval from parliament.

He said he was not optimistic about the future of Tehran's relations with France. "There seem to be powerful centers in France with a great grudge against Islam and the Islamic revolution," he said.

"Each time something has been

## Ex-Swiss Envoy To China Is Slain

The Associated Press

ZURICH — The former Swiss ambassador to China, Werner Siegg, has been murdered, Swiss police said Thursday.

His body was discovered in his apartment in Zurich on Monday. He died from stab wounds, a police statement said.

## Paris Unsure That Aoun Has Missiles

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Amid signs that Iraq might supply more sophisticated arms to Lebanese Christians, U.S. and French officials said Thursday they could not confirm reports that Iraq has sent Scud missiles capable of hitting Damascus from Christian-held territory in Lebanon.

The comments followed reports from military and industrial sources, in Paris for the air show, that Iraq had delivered dozens of the Soviet-made missiles to Lebanon.

Black Woman to Lead Presbyterians in U.S.

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — The American Presbyterian Church, the nation's largest Presbyterian body, has elected a black woman as its leader.

Reverend Joan Salmon Campbell, 51, a former school

teacher, was elected to the position of moderator, the highest elective office within the religious group, which has three million members. The church was formed in 1983 by the reunion of two Presbyterian bodies that had split during the Civil War.

nese Christian forces under General Michel Aoun.

Any evidence that Iraq had supplied ballistic missiles to Lebanese Christians, in their continuing battle against Syrian-backed Muslim forces, would have major diplomatic repercussions.

The acquisition of ballistic missiles by a growing number of Third World countries has alarmed the

Bush administration and other Western governments, which have urged the Soviet Union to help try to stem the proliferation. Iraq has obtained at least 20 launchers and scores of Scud missiles from the Soviet Union.

U.S. intelligence had been alerted to the possibility of missile deliveries to the Lebanese Christians, a U.S. official said. "Any evidence that Iraq had supplied Scuds would drive Washington up the wall—and right to the Soviet Union to try to stop it," he said.

As recently as a few weeks ago, Western governments were convinced that the Lebanese Christians were hinting that they had long-range retaliatory rockets, without actually having any.

"For Iraq, the Lebanese Christians are proxies, useful for needing Syria and—who knows?—even as a kind of second front if there is a threat of actual hostilities between Damascus and Baghdad," an official said.

credit card, widely used in Japan, dot Fifth Avenue, as do signs in Japanese saying, "Japanese spoken here."

Guides who escort Japanese tourists around the city extolling the wonders of Rockefeller Center and the Empire State Building also point out other landmarks, notable because Japanese own them—the Exxon and ABC Buildings, for example.

Around Asia

Singapore, which imposes a mandatory death penalty for possession of more than 15 grams (about half an ounce) of heroin, is drafting legislation to make trafficking in opium, marijuana or cocaine a capital offense as well, the Home Affairs Ministry has announced.

The quick-spreading phytophagous is devastating pepper plantations on Indonesia's Bangka Island. Indonesia supplies half the world's pepper and more than half of that is produced on Bangka, off the northeast coast of Sumatra. One of every two pepper plantations has been infected.

The Olle Hasson Award for 1989, named after a Swedish doctor who promoted the welfare of Third World people, has been conferred by the International Organization of Consumers Unions on Alfredo Bengzon, secretary of health of the Philippines. He was cited for his efforts to secure safer, better and cheap-

er pharmaceuticals for Filipinos and to fight corruption. The award, which carries a \$2,000 prize, is for promoting the rational use of drugs in the Third World.

An eight-scene handscroll painting by anonymous 14th century artists has been sold at Christie's gallery in New York for \$1.87 million, setting an auction record for any Chinese painting. The scroll, titled "The Imperial Autumn Hunting Party," was bought by an Oriental art collector. The previous auction record for a Chinese painting was \$539,000 paid for Zhao Meng Fu's "Thousand Character Poem."

Srinivasan Mahadevan, 30, a Kansas State University graduate student from Mangalore, India, whose extraordinary memory has enabled him to memorize 35,000 digits of pi, is the subject of a \$157,000 U.S. government study to find out what makes him tick. He says he hopes to become the fourth person on record to remember the first 100,000 digits of pi, the theoretically infinite computation that measures the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. "It runs in the family," he said, adding that his father knows all 37 plays and 154 sonnets of William Shakespeare "by heart."

Arthur Higbee

10/10/50



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	172.00	171.00	171.00	-1.00	
AT&T	155.00	154.00	154.00	-1.00	
GE	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00	
Merck	105.00	104.00	104.00	-1.00	
Johnson & Johnson	95.00	94.00	94.00	-1.00	
Amgen	85.00	84.00	84.00	-1.00	
Boeing	75.00	74.00	74.00	-1.00	
McDonald's	65.00	64.00	64.00	-1.00	
Wendy's	55.00	54.00	54.00	-1.00	
Domino's	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	
Arby's	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	
Jack-in-the-Box	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	
Sonic Drive-Ins	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	
7-Eleven	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00	
Walmart	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	
Target	3.00	2.00	2.00	-1.00	
Kmart	2.00	1.00	1.00	-1.00	
Walgreens	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50	
CVS	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.25	
Wal-Mart Supercenters	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.15	
Home Depot	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.05	
Lowe's	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.03	

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	212,310,000
NYSE adv. trans. close	17,500,000
AMEX 4 p.m. volume	15,000,000
AMEX adv. trans. close	1,000,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	1,000,000
OTC adv. trans. close	1,000,000
NYSE volume up	1,000,000
NYSE volume down	1,000,000
NYSE volume net	1,000,000
NYSE volume up	1,000,000
NYSE volume down	1,000,000
NYSE volume net	1,000,000

NYSE Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	162.27	162.29	+0.02
Industrial	162.27	162.29	+0.02
Transportation	162.27	162.29	+0.02
Finance	162.27	162.29	+0.02

NYSE Closing			
Open	High	Low	Close
IBM	172.00	171.00	171.00
AT&T	155.00	154.00	154.00
GE	115.00	114.00	114.00
Merck	105.00	104.00	104.00
Johnson & Johnson	95.00	94.00	94.00
Amgen	85.00	84.00	84.00
Boeing	75.00	74.00	74.00
McDonald's	65.00	64.00	64.00
Wendy's	55.00	54.00	54.00
Domino's	45.00	44.00	44.00
Arby's	35.00	34.00	34.00
Jack-in-the-Box	25.00	24.00	24.00
Sonic Drive-Ins	15.00	14.00	14.00
7-Eleven	10.00	9.00	9.00
Walmart	5.00	4.00	4.00
Target	3.00	2.00	2.00
Kmart	2.00	1.00	1.00
Walgreens	1.00	0.50	0.50
CVS	0.50	0.25	0.25
Wal-Mart Supercenters	0.25	0.10	0.10
Home Depot	0.10	0.05	0.05
Lowe's	0.05	0.02	0.02

AMEX Diary	
Advanced	1.00
Unchanged	1.00
Down	1.00
Up	1.00

NASDAQ Index	
Composite	162.27
Industrial	162.27
Transportation	162.27
Finance	162.27

AMEX Most Actives	
Vol.	High
IBM	172.00
AT&T	155.00
GE	115.00
Merck	105.00
Johnson & Johnson	95.00
Amgen	85.00
Boeing	75.00
McDonald's	65.00
Wendy's	55.00
Domino's	45.00
Arby's	35.00
Jack-in-the-Box	25.00
Sonic Drive-Ins	15.00
7-Eleven	10.00
Walmart	5.00
Target	3.00
Kmart	2.00
Walgreens	1.00
CVS	0.50
Wal-Mart Supercenters	0.25
Home Depot	0.10
Lowe's	0.05

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	172.00	171.00	171.00	-1.00	
AT&T	155.00	154.00	154.00	-1.00	
GE	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00	
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Wendy's	55.00	54.00	54.00	-1.00	
Domino's	45.00	44.00	44.00	-1.00	
Arby's	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	
Jack-in-the-Box	25.00	24.00	24.00	-1.00	
Sonic Drive-Ins	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	
7-Eleven	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00	
Walmart	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	
Target	3.00	2.00	2.00	-1.00	
Kmart	2.00	1.00	1.00	-1.00	
Walgreens	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50	
CVS	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.25	
Wal-Mart Supercenters	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.15	
Home Depot	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.05	
Lowe's	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.03	

# N.Y. Stocks End Mostly Higher

**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mostly higher Thursday in heavy trading as takeover mania continued to fuel the market while oil issues declined.  
 The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen 16.00 points Wednesday, climbed 4.59 to close at 2,516.91.  
 Advances led declines by about a 4-to-3 ratio. Volume was 212.31 million shares, down slightly from 213.71 million shares traded Wednesday.  
 Broader market gauges closed mixed. The New York Stock Exchange composite index edged up 0.05 to 162.29, while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.20 to 326.75. The price of an average share added 1 cent.  
 Analysts said takeover activity dominated trading, as it did Wednesday. However, a weakness in the oil sector kept the market from extending some of the gains that were made in the previous session.  
 Oil stocks weakened following news Wednesday that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries failed to put a firm limit on production.  
 Also weighing on the market were concerns about the Producer Price Index report, due Friday, said Alan Ackerman, senior vice president at Gruntal & Co.  
 "Some buyers moved to the sidelines to wait for the data," he said.  
 The report, a key gauge of inflationary pressures, is expected to show that producer prices in May rose 0.4 percent, the same as in April.  
 In trading Thursday, Burlington Resources was the most active NYSE issue, dropping 2 to 44 1/2. The decline reflected the sale of 11.8 million shares of the company by Pennzoil Corp. Pennzoil rose 4 1/2 to 84 1/2.  
 Eastman Kodak, the second most active issue, gained 1/4 to 50 1/2 after surging 3 1/2 Wednesday on rumors that a suit may be preparing a bid for the company.  
 Warner Communications was third, jumping 3 to 56 1/2. Paramount Communications earlier this week made a \$10.7 billion, or \$175-a-share, bid for Time Inc. in an effort to thwart Warner Communications' merger plans with Time.  
 Paramount climbed 3 1/2 to 58 1/2. Time, which soared 44 points Wednesday following news of Paramount's bid, fell 2 to 168.  
 Among other stocks tied to recent takeover news or rumors, Kerr-McGee rose 1/4 to 46 1/2, USX jumped 1 1/2 to 37, MCI added 1/4 to 41 1/2, Santa Fe Pacific rose 1/4 to 13 1/2, Xerox climbed 1 1/2 to 64 1/2, and Outboard Marine jumped 1 1/2 to 44 1/2.  
 Interstate Bancorp soared 3 1/2 to 63 1/2 after receiving a buy recommendation from analysts based on the company's prospects for improved earnings or a takeover.  
 AT&T rose 1/4 to 154 1/2. IBM eased 1/4 to 171.  
 Among other blue chips, Philip Morris rose 1/4 to 143 1/2.  
 In the oil sector, Atlantic Richfield fell 1 1/2 to 91 1/2. Texaco dropped 1/2 to 49 1/2. Exxon eased 1/2 to 43 1/2, and Chevron slid 1/4 to 53 1/2.  
 Prices closed higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.  
 The Amex Market Value index posted its highest closing level ever, rising 1.59 to 366.00. The price of an average share added 6 cents. Advances led declines by about a 3-2 margin.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	172.00	171.00	171.00	-1.00	
AT&T	155.00	154.00	154.00	-1.00	
GE	115.00	114.00	114.00	-1.00	
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Arby's	35.00	34.00	34.00	-1.00	
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Sonic Drive-Ins	15.00	14.00	14.00	-1.00	
7-Eleven	10.00	9.00	9.00	-1.00	
Walmart	5.00	4.00	4.00	-1.00	
Target	3.00	2.00	2.00	-1.00	
Kmart	2.00	1.00	1.00	-1.00	
Walgreens	1.00	0.50	0.50	-0.50	
CVS	0.50	0.25	0.25	-0.25	
Wal-Mart Supercenters	0.25	0.10	0.10	-0.15	
Home Depot	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.05	
Lowe's	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.03	

10-K 100-150



International Herald Tribune

# WEEKEND

- ☐ Rock and Theater
- ☐ The 'Berlitz Era'
- ☐ Arts Guide



Inuit of Thule and their art, from Jean Malaurie's collection: Within a few years, this tightly knit society of hunters passed from "the age of the seal to the era of the atom," after a nuclear air base was installed in the area in 1951.

## Voyage to the Top of the Earth: A Lifetime Devoted to the Eskimo

by Cynthia Gutfman

**P**ARIS—The story of a people flows on, which perhaps explains why Jean Malaurie has just published the fifth edition of his entrancing work summing up 40 years of teaching and learning from the Inuit of the Arctic.

"A little big, I know, but there is a lot to say," concedes the tall, engaging 66-year-old author of "Les Derniers Rois de Thule," (The Last Kings of Thule) revised and expanded to 844 pages. Translated into 16 languages, his work tells the story of the 300 Inuit of Thule, Greenland, one of the globe's northernmost communities, far north of the Arctic Circle. Within a few years, this tightly knit society of hunters passed from "the age of the seal to the era of the atom," in Malaurie's words, after a U.S. nuclear air base was installed on its territory in 1951.

The first editions of Malaurie's book describe his initiation into one of the world's most ancient cultures, which has developed in an implacable and fragile environment. Since his first trip in 1948, Malaurie has returned to Thule often, made nine documentary films on Eskimos and has been one of the most outspoken defenders of the Arctic minorities.

In the revised edition, which Malaurie dares to call "definitive," old faces from his yearlong 1951 expedition and later generations of Inuit are seen grappling with underdevelopment's ugliest problems, searching for a model in which their identity is not stifled by economic progress.

"You won't obtain a pessimistic discourse from me; a worried one, yes," Malaurie says. "Nor will you hear the discourse of an ethnologist for whom a people loses its interest



Jean Malaurie

when it loses its tradition. History changes, it's all about movement. I am a geohistorian. What makes a people, a history, is the space."

That space of moving icefields and frozen seas is an area "sacred in the conscience of men," he says. As late as the 19th century, the polar area was still held to be a land of giants for some, an open sea for others, while explorers turned to it in search of a Northwest passage.

"We think the pole is very far," Malaurie says. "It's not true. You see it on maps. The Arctic is on the top of the world, communicating with the two great oceans of the world. Secondly, it is one of the cradles of climate. Everything that concerns the Arctic concerns us."

As a geographer, Malaurie has climbed the ladder of time, finding in the meticulous study of rocks and alluvial deposits clues to the beginnings of civilization: "In these deserts of rock and frozen water, I discovered men and women of another age, whose strength and sense of mystery answered my inner quest."

We are here, as at the origins of the universe. A pupil of Fernand Braudel, with whom he founded the Centre d'Etudes Arctiques (CEA) in 1957, Malaurie took on the Inuit's cause and helped them enter the modern age. In the 1950s, he founded one of France's most original and successful publishing houses, Terre Humaine.

"At the time, it was revolutionary; I wanted to break with the rationalism and structuralism of the period," says Malaurie of the sociological collection. "There is no country more hierarchical than France. I wanted the voice of the everyday person on the same level as the intellectual's."

Malaurie has brought the Inuit voice into the international forum. The CEA publishes an international review on the Arctic, and among the 12 international conferences it has organized, some have been landmarks in Arctic history: In 1969, under the presidency of a Nobel Peace Prize winner, René Cassin, Inuit from Greenland, Alaska, Canada and Siberia met with their government officials and scientists in Paris to discuss the economic development of the Arctic and the future of Eskimo societies. On May 26-28, the third Arctic film festival, founded by Malaurie, took place in Fermo, Italy.

"You can't do anything without Greenland," says Malaurie, referring to the na-

Continued on page 8

## CRITICS' CHOICE

### MARTIGNY

Henry Moore in the Alps

■ At the Pierre Gianadda Foundation in Martigny, Switzerland, a dozen of Henry Moore's earth-rooted sculptures—abstract forms, upright totems, family groups or reclining figures take on a new dimension against an alpine backdrop. Within the museum, besides a few more monumental figures in the central atrium, smaller ones carved in a variety of stone quarried in Britain and pint-sized maquettes are 200 graphic works, ideas for sculptures, lithographs of Stonehenge, sketches of

sheep, elephant skulls, gnarled trunks, clasped hands and the nightmarish drawings of Londoners in bomb shelters. Until Nov. 19, when the monumental (one ton or more) sculptures will be moved to the pedestrian area beside Milan's Duomo for the Christmas season. (Mavis Guinand)

### PARIS

Evoking George Sand

■ Portraits, furniture, jewels and personal souvenirs make up the collection of 170 objects that evoke the Romantic era through the life of the French writer George

Sand at the Musée de la Vie Romantique in the Maison Renan-Scheffer, 16 Rue Chaptal, Paris 9. Until Oct. 1.

### LONDON

Stephen Wiltshire's Art

■ Recent work by Stephen Wiltshire, the autistic 15-year-old British artist whose drawings have drawn international attention, is the subject of a Building Centre exhibition. "Paris-New York-London: Stephen Wiltshire's Views," includes sketches of the Empire State Building, Notre Dame and the Lansdowne House, 26 Store Street, London WC1. Until June 22.

## Stefan Heym and the Quest for Home

by Henry Tanner

**B**ERLIN—Stefan Heym fled Nazi Germany for the United States, left America 20 years later when he felt threatened by Senator Joseph McCarthy, and has since been battling, successfully, for literary and financial survival in East Berlin.

He is one of East Germany's most prolific writers. But at least five of his most important works have never been published there. His latest, an 850-page memoir with the self-conscious title "Nachruf" (literally, obituary), is no exception.

It describes his odyssey in self-ironic and often amusing or moving detail. Soon after the Nazis came to power the precocious Jewish schoolboy persuaded a newspaper in his native Chemnitz (now Karl Marx Stadt) to print his sassy little poem about German militarism, bringing ostracism and beatings to the youngster and harassment to the family. In 1952, having served in the war and written two novels in English, one a best

seller and the other a flop, he came under investigation as what was called a fellow traveler, and his American wife as a member of the Communist Party. They decided that McCarthy could not be resisted.

One evening recently the white-haired

*'There are times in a man's life when the road forks and you have to decide . . .'*

Heym, now 76, talked about his life in his comfortable book-lined home, a bungalow and garden dwarfed by tall old trees on a lane at the far edge of an East Berlin suburb. The conversation turned to the contrast between Heym's refusal to be bullied in Germany and his quick surrender to McCarthy. Didn't he project his experience in Nazi Germany into the United States and get the country wrong?

"Yes, I got the people wrong, not the

country," he replied. "I didn't expect the American people to resist. The Germans didn't, the Americans did."

But he was "justified" in being afraid that "things would go very, very wrong," he said. As a naturalized citizen he feared losing his citizenship; men like Chaplin and Thomas Mann, in stronger positions, had also left and some of those who stayed "were no longer published."

Now, in hindsight, he sometimes wonders whether he should have stayed. "And then I ask myself: What would have become of you, would you have remained a writer or become a miserable little businessman? I don't know. I don't know."

"There are times in a man's life when the road forks and you have to decide whether you want to go there, or there, and then everything follows; I had several such forks in my life, and all these things hang together," he said.

Even though he is a political writer who sees himself as a fighter for peace and social

Continued on page 8

## Making Opera 'Popular' in the Provinces

by David Stevens



Josephine Barstow (Katerina) and Jacque Trussel (Sergei) in Shostakovich's "Lady Macbeth" in Nancy.

**I**N Paris the debate over "modern" and "popular" opera drones on without an audible answer, and with the prospect of launching the Opéra Bastille in eight months growing ever more desperate. Out in the "provinces" they are just doing it, with theaters functioning on a fraction of the capital's swollen budget, guided by directors of experience, audacity and conviction, and with their fingers firmly on the public pulse.

The most recent cases in point have been instructive and revelatory, gripping musical theater for elitists and popular in the basic sense of success with the public. The Opéra de Nancy et Lorraine, where Antoine Bonissier has for six seasons successfully been mixing 20th-century novelties with the traditional repertoire, has just staged the French premiere of the original version of Dmitri Shostakovich's "Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District." The Opéra de Marseille, under Jacques Karpov's pragmatic and carefully adventurous artistic direction for 13 years, wound up its season with Berlioz's "Les Troyens," presented as if it were the repertory work Karpov firmly believes it should be.

The two works have in common that they are the operatic masterpieces of the respective composers, of Shakespearean range in different ways, and that they had to fight heavy odds for even limited recognition.

Berlioz, who spent his professional life at odds with the Paris musical-political establishment, never saw "Les Troyens" as he wrote it. It was not performed complete (in two parts) until 1890 in Germany. Its first complete performance in one evening in French came only 20 years ago, at London's Covent Garden, at the centennial of the composer's death.

"Lady Macbeth" had only one opponent who counted—Stalin. The work was an enormous success for two years in Leningrad and Moscow after its 1934 premiere, but the Supreme Critic's disapproval plunged it into instant oblivion and drove the composer to contemplate suicide. That Shostakovich survived as an artist took a strength of character that is still only dimly appreciated, but he gave opera a wide berth after that. Shostakovich came of age during the '20s, still a period of effervescent modernism in the Soviet arts. He was in close touch with the leading Russian artists in all fields and aware of what composers were writing in other countries. He thumbed his nose at tradition with his audacious early music—the first two symphonies, the opera "The Nose," the ballet "The Golden Age," the film score for "New Babylon"—which is rich in grotesque wit and savage satire. But "Lady Macbeth," based on a tale by the 19th-century writer Nikolai Leskov, added a tragic sense and a lyrical potency and unveiled a composer who, at 28, seemed to have achieved his own creative synthesis.

The squalid story seems to offer no sympathetic character. Katerina Izmailova, the "Lady Macbeth" of the title, is a passionate and intelligent woman trapped in a stifling provincial marriage. She takes one of

Continued on page 9

MUSÉE DE L'HORLOGERIE  
ET DE L'ÉMAILLERIE  
GENÈVE

## THE LEGENDARY WATCHES OF PATEK PHILIPPE

### 1839 - 1989

The fabulous watches of Patek Philippe's private collection are on public display for the first time on the occasion of Patek Philippe's 150th Anniversary.

The Patek Philippe exhibition is at the Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie from April 10 to September 30, 1989. The Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie, at 15, route de Malagnan, is open every day from 10 am to noon and from 2 pm to 6 pm (except Monday morning).

A comprehensive, illustrated catalogue of the Patek Philippe Exhibition is available from the Musée de l'Horlogerie et de l'Émaillerie.



## WEEKEND

Eskimo *Continued from page 7*

tion's vast mineral resources, its reservoir of water and strategic location. "The Inuit must become the Greens of the area, the protectors of their environment."

"They are poets, they have a sense of theater, a music, a literature, a language, and they are searching. When I heard desperate cries of Eskimos at my door years ago, drunk, I knew this was just the first generation. They suffered from not resolving an inner problem. The Eskimo is very proud, he feels he should be able to confront all his problems. The drinking is at once an expression of despair and the sign of awareness."

**I**N 1987, Malaurie was a volunteer teacher in a village on Baffin Island, with one fifth-grade class and another of 18- to 20-year-olds. This year he will be repeating the experience in a Siberian village. "They were all hunters of caribou, bears and seal, but living in very modern houses, with electricity, stoves, videos and radios. They had these two lives." It took Malaurie a while (more exhausting, he remembers, than his post-graduate classes in geomorphology) to gain their interest.

"Hearing their own legends didn't interest them at all. Nor did the stories about Peary and other explorers," says Malaurie, who takes an investigator's interest in all the controversies marking polar expeditions, especially the notorious Cook-Peary dispute.

"When I started telling them about history, projecting a film on the First World War, they said 'Stop, Jean, that is waste energy.' They are pacifists. What interested them was religion, they showed a passion for the unknown, for parapsychology. Secondly, they think in images, and the image is in audiovisual and computers," says Malaurie, who was able to watch students use computer equipment available to the school. "They are capable of leaping into the post-Gutenberg era," he says of a people with a predominantly oral tradition. "Finally, they want to remain in villages."

In his report, Malaurie proposed that the school year be organized around an intense curriculum in the winter and a lighter summer load to allow for hunting and fishing, the backbone of Eskimo society. "A traditional people cannot meet an industrial one that is in another rhythm without the time to adapt itself," he says.

**T**HIS gradual change has begun under Knut Rasmussen, a Danish-Eskimo explorer to whom Malaurie pays tribute at the beginning of his book. He set up a monopoly system of artificial prices to protect natural products and to ensure the export of ones. In 1953, the policy was abandoned and Greenland became an integral part of Denmark. Modern industrial structures have risen alongside the creation of a welfare society in which Eskimos often hold second-class jobs. Alcohol, violence, drugs and unemployment have cropped up in burgeoning cities. Faced with this, Malaurie refers to Rasmussen's model, advocating a system of royalties on natural resources to give the young government (independent since 1979) greater control over the pace of development.

But much damage has already been done in this highly vulnerable ecological area. Malaurie pulls out an article about breast milk

being contaminated by PCB in the air, a chemical used to cool electrical transformers in Asia and Europe. "Already, since the Greenpeace campaigns, they can't hunt seal and fox because they no longer sell. You have an economic problem. If on top of it mothers can no longer feed their children, it has become dramatic. We could have imagined another destiny for these people."

Malaurie's voice is indignant: "You call me alarmist. I live in Paris, for years I have seen that no matter what government is in, it can't fix the traffic problem. If they can't take care of the traffic in Place de la Concorde, how do you expect them to deal with major international problems?"

It is why Malaurie writes, speaks, makes films, teaches and travels. He is somewhat the Cousteau of the Arctic. In his office is an autographed photograph of the commander of the Queenfish, the U.S. nuclear submarine that was the first to reach the blue and white horizon of the North Pole in 1970.

"Frightening, no? For what?" Malaurie does not pause for long. He has filmed Greenlanders picking up remnants of a B-52 bomber carrying nuclear warheads that crashed near Thule in 1968. A recent accident by a Soviet nuclear submarine in Norwegian waters is the sixth of its kind. "It's serious because we are told that the captain had time to stop the reactors. Thank God. But if he couldn't? When you are in polar waters in wartime, you don't send your visiting card to warn of a missile arriving."

**L**IKE all the explorers before him, Malaurie is alive in the memory of the polar Eskimos. "We gave you a hard time and you slowly became one of us. You had your dogs, you know us and understand us," an Eskimo said to him.

The French were latecomers to the Pole — Commandant Charcot was the first to sail to the Arctic on the "Pourquoi Pas?" in 1934. Two figures from this expedition, Paul-Emile Victor and Robert Gossain, were to influence future generations of anthropologists. An exhibition at the Musée de l'Homme in Paris currently honors them, and reconstitutes the seasons and rituals of Eskimo life on the eastern coast of Greenland. Some of the 4,000 objects brought back to the museum by Victor (with whom Malaurie later traveled) are shown, including masks, costumes, statuettes, ivory-carved harpoons, and superb photographs taken by the curators, Pierre and Bernadette Robbe, who have both lived with Eskimo communities.

Malaurie has just finished an album chronicling the adventures of his 14 predecessors to the pole. "They would forget that these men had lived there very well for centuries," he says. "After a few days, these expeditions of men that arrived with extraordinary materials, boats and strength became ill, and the Eskimos living with bows would come to help them."

Malaurie calls Thule his "second university." "I am an *homme de culture*, but early on, I turned toward the deserts, far from a society whose structures have always bored me," he says. "But I am never bored with a hunter, never with a nomad."

## Why Rock Is No Panacea for Broadway

by Stephen Holden

**N**EW YORK — Ever since 1967, when "Hair" first opened at the Public Theatre, many have assumed that somehow our ailing musical-theater tradition would be salvaged by rock-oriented musicians.

In the most optimistic scenario, it was hoped that such leading singer-songwriters of the '60s and '70s as Paul Simon, Randy Newman and James Taylor would graduate from records into the theater and overhaul Broadway, bringing their audiences with them.

Simon has talked about writing for Broadway, but so far hasn't delivered. Newman has been working sporadically for years on a stage musical adaptation of the Faust legend that has yet to see the light of day. Taylor wrote two sturdy songs for the 1978 musical "Working," but since then has not written for Broadway. Jimmy Webb, who wrote the music for Michael Bennett's aborted musical "Scandal," has been working on at least two other projects that remain unproduced.

As the years pass, the chances of a momentous changing of the guard from pre-rock to rock composers seem extremely remote. Where the theater songwriters of the past were writing shows when they were in their 20s, most of today's established singer-songwriters are in their 40s — not a time of life when established artists suddenly drop everything to begin new careers.

Although on the surface the transition from record-making to theatrical songwriting might seem natural, the two activities are only tangentially related. Theater songs, unlike pop songs, are not self-sufficient miniatures in a gallery. They grow organically out of a libretto or an operatic score, and if they don't fit the drama, they get discarded no matter how good they are.

**F**OR the singer-songwriter, the pop record is an intimate confessional form that doesn't involve the same kind of extensive collaboration as a show in which the librettist, choreographer, director and stars are often equally important.

Among the many functions theater songs serve, one of the least significant is the expression of the songwriter's mood or point of view. Theater songs delineate character, advance plot and distill dramatic moments. And the ability to think in terms of plot and character and then to translate those thoughts into fluent, expressive music is not a skill acquired overnight.

Economically the transition from pop records to the writing of traditional Broadway shows wouldn't make sense anyway. It's easier and potentially much more profitable to spend one year and \$500,000 writing and recording an album than to spend three to five years collaborating on a musical that would cost between \$5 million and \$8 million to produce and that could close in less than a week.

Just how poorly equipped most pop songwriters are to meet the demands of the traditional musical theater was illustrated this past season by the failures of Peter Allen's "Legs Diamond" on Broadway and of the La



David Bowie: Image mongering.

Jolla Playhouse's much-anticipated production of "80 Days," an adaptation of Jules Verne's "Around the World in 80 Days," with a score by Ray Davies of the Kinks.

On records and in concert, Allen and Davies have each refined distinctive personal styles. Allen's best songs have all played off his cabaret persona as a jaded Peter Pan — an impish, sexually ambiguous showoff, who beneath the campy glitz is a sensitive romantic. His 1977 one-man Broadway

Tom Waits: A literary atmosphere.

show, "Up in One," proved to be quite theatrical. But the score for "Legs Diamond" ineptly aspired to the Broadway musical's tackiest razzle-dazzle tradition.

As for "80 Days," the English music-hall flavor that infuses many of Davies' best songs was all but absent, as was his cheekily satirical eye for detail. The most memorable Kinks concert in the 1970s had a lot more theatrical spirit. Reunited with story lines, they showcased Davies as an amusing rock

vaudeville and caricaturist of the people in his scenarios.

Pop and rock musicians have in fact been developing their own tradition of musical theater since the late 1960s, with the solo performer at the center of a production that often has scenery, props, choreography and elaborate lighting.

Bette Midler's extravaganzas may not have had plots, but they explored many different sensibilities. Tom Waits' concerts are as vivid as Midler's, but instead of going on many different tangents, he presents himself as a compelling literary character in an atmospheric setting.

During a concert career that has spanned more than 15 years, David Bowie has manipulated personas like a virtuoso performance artist, and written songs for theatrical creations ranging from the extraterrestrial Ziggy Stardust to the sleek suave enigma known as the Thin White Duke.

Laurel Anderson, in her performance pieces, has carried Bowie's image-mongering to a more intellectually sophisticated level, adopting various personas, then interacting with them through an arsenal of technology. Anderson comes out of the same avant-garde milieu as Lee Breuer and Bob Telson, the writer-director and the composer of "The Warrior Ant," the messy intercultural spectacle that opened the Brooklyn Academy of Music's New Wave festival last fall. Telson has a remarkable talent for relating to musicians from diverse musical cultures and for writing stirring, dramatic music in non-Western European idioms.

**M**ORE and more Broadway theaters are opening their doors to pop and rock performers from Waits to Patti LaBelle to Lou Reed, whose concerts for the theater, at their best, have as much drama and psychological depth as many old-fashioned musicals.

And the young audiences that Broadway needs to survive have been filling those New York theaters. If they are not rescuing the Broadway musical, they are helping to evolve a new relationship between popular music and theater.

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## INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

## AUSTRIA

## Vienna

Kunsthof. To June 18: Egon Schiele and his Contemporaries.

Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14). To Aug. 27: Craft Today U.S.A.: Contemporary craftwork from the United States.

Musée Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.65). To July 10: Indian miniature painting from the court of the Mogul emperor Akbar, 1556 to 1605, from collections in France.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To July 31: Michelangelo, Draftsman. On view are 73 drawings including preliminary designs for the Sistine Chapel frescoes and for sculptural and architectural projects.

To Aug. 21: A selection of 350 works of art representing bequests made to the museum since its founding in 1793.

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## WEST GERMANY

## Berlin

Amerika Haus (tel: 819.76.61). To June 24: Gordon Parks: 40 Years of Photography. A retrospective of 160 images.

Hamburg

Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 248.25.26.15). To July 2: Max Ernst collages: a retrospective of 200 works ranging from the 1920s to the early 1970s.

Stuttgart

Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50). To July 23: A retrospective of the work of Salvador Dalí, who died Jan. 23, has gathered 140 drawings, 40 sculptures and 140 paintings.

Venice

Ca' Pesaro (tel: 520.92.88). To July 30: Francisco Goya: examples of the artist's religious paintings, war illustrations and of the "los caprichos" series are on

view among 60 paintings and drawings and 150 engravings.

Musée Correr (tel: 520.62.88). To Sept. 8: A selection of 40 Impressionist paintings from the Mellon collection of the National Gallery, Washington.

Palazzo Grassi (tel: 523.16.80). To Nov. 5: Italian Art 1900-1945, a major exhibition includes over 300 works.

Tokyo

Hara Museum ARC (tel: 279.24.6585). June 11 to August 5: Andy Warhol Cars, including 12 large drawings and 35 paintings of cars created by the American artist as part of an unfinished commission from Mercedes-Benz on the history of the automobile.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva

Petit Palais (tel: 46.14.33). To Sept. 30: Chagall, Soutine and the Russian artists of the Paris school.

Lugano

Villa Favorta (tel: 521.741). To July 16: Gold and Silver Treasures from the Thyssen-Bornemisze Collection: among 125 exhibits are examples of 16th and 17th century German goldsmiths' work, Renaissance jewelry, 18th century English and Continental silver.

UNITED STATES

New York

Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). To July 16: Goya and the Spirit of the Enlightenment, includes 120 paintings, drawings and prints. Organized by the Prado, the Met and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). To August 20: Helen Frankenthaler: A Paintings Retrospective, includes 40 of the

blition of 69 brush and ink paintings by 14-year-old Wang Yan of Guangxi province, China. Accompanied by daily programs in the tradition of Chinese painting and calligraphy.

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## WEEKEND

## European Films: Entering the 'Berlitz Era'?

by Vincent Canby



Rosanna Arquette in "Le Grand Bleu," shot in English in France.

PARIS — Europe is entering its Berlitz era of moviemaking. Language in the form of demotic speech is at the barricades.

"Francesco," Liliana Cavani's new film about the life of St. Francis of Assisi, won no awards at the recent Cannes film festival, but it will not be soon forgotten by anyone who squirmed through even the smallest, dizziest portion of it.

Though "Francesco" was made in Italy and is Italian, and though the supporting roles are played by Italians, it was shot in English with Mickey Rourke, the American actor ("Barfly"), in the title role and Helena Bonham Carter, the tiny, pouty-faced English actress, as Claire, the young woman who followed Francis to eventual sainthood.

After one makes allowances for Rourke's contemporary American mannerisms, he is not bad as Francis. He has the intensity of the religious mystic, even though he doesn't much sound like any of the other actors around him — native Italians impersonating the members of Francis's family and childhood friends.

Bonham Carter is even more strange. She plays Claire as a sort of counterculture Mayfair deb, with a whiny, upper-class English delivery and a fondness for frocks of simple sackcloth.

Like an increasing number of European films these days, "Francesco" looks and sounds as if it had been made not in any recognizable country but on the moon.

If films are an accurate indicator of what is happening in Europe, it is clear that national identities — centuries of accumulated heritages — are under siege. The attackers are not the unruly, the unwashed and the hungry who brought down the Bastille just 200 years ago. They are the tanned, well-fed bankers who finance movies and the once high-minded artists who are so desperate to

make movies that they are succumbing to a fever of pan-Europeanism.

It is also clear that, when the European Community opens its borders wider in 1992, the international language of choice for films is going to be all-purpose English, the kind that is taught in Berlitz's total immersion courses, as functional and without character as "Here is the pen of my aunt."

This was everywhere apparent at the recently concluded Cannes festival.

In addition to "Francesco," the competing

*It is clear that national identities — centuries of accumulated heritages — are under siege.*

films included "Torrents of Spring," an awkwardly homogenized, English-language adaptation of the Turgenev novel, directed by Jerzy Skolimowski, who is Polish, with a cast headed by Timothy Hutton, an American, Nastassja Kinski, who is German by birth and multilingual by profession and Valeria Golino, who is Italian.

Another was "Reunion," a French-German co-production, set mostly in Germany about German characters, written in English by Harold Pinter, directed by Jerry Schatzberg, an American, with a cast that includes Jason Robards and Samuel West, who are American, and Christian Anhalt, who is German. Though Pinter possesses one of the most distinctive voices in the English theater today, there was no echo of it to be heard in this earnest exercise in multinational cinema.

Even as I write, Claude Chabrol, the French director, is shooting his new film in English, as are the respected Italian filmmakers Francesco Rosi and the Taviani brothers, Paolo and Vittorio.

There is also a report that Federico Fellini is planning to make his next film in English.

Since the first of this year, I'm told, approximately 30 of the 90 film projects officially certified to be French (for tax and quota purposes) will be shot in English.

What is happening has nothing to do with any sudden surge of European Community feeling among filmmakers. Instead, it has everything to do with dollars and cents and, possibly, yen.

Among the few film people in France who seem to be appalled by the trend is Maria Karmitz, the Romanian-born, French-bred producer-distributor. Karmitz's complaint is not sour grapes. Last year, the returns earned by his French distribution company were topped only by those of the two companies that release American films here.

Karmitz's productions include Claire Denis's "Chocolat," Louis Malle's "Au revoir les enfants," Jean-Luc Godard's "Sauve qui peut" ("Every Man for Himself") and Claude Chabrol's "Une affaire de femmes" ("Story of Women"). He is also that oddity among film people: an intellectual.

"What we are facing," he said one evening last week, "is not a crisis of cinema but a crisis of culture."

The thinking behind this English-language movie making is simple: Audiences in individual European countries will respond more readily to movies originally shot in English than to those shot in some other European language. There is also the expectation that an English-language movie will have easier access to the United States and to countries in Latin America and the Far East, as well as to the increasingly profitable ancillary markets provided by television and the sale of videocassettes.

HERE are facts to back up this reasoning. Though it failed to catch on in the United States, one of the big hits at European box offices last year was "Le Grand Bleu," the English-language French film that opened the 1988 Cannes festival to the hoots of the critics.

As an immigrant (he came to France in

1947 at the age of 9) Karmitz has a respect for the mysteries of language that go largely unnoticed by monolingual natives. He sees language as much more than words strung together. The manner in which words are strung together expresses a mode of thought that is as important as the thought itself. So are the kinds of sounds by which words are formed.

It is Karmitz's feeling that, by arbitrarily imposing English onto any film of particular European nationality, moviemakers are creating not a European Community of mutual understanding but a vast, uncharacterized nowhere land.

It's no accident that Karmitz has been closely associated with two films that are, in fundamental ways, about language, and/or the ability to communicate. They are Jerzy Skolimowski's "Moonlighting" (which he distributed in France), in which a group of non-English-speaking Polish workers is, without being aware of it, stranded in London when martial law is declared at home, and Alain Resnais's new film, "Je veux rentrer à la maison" ("I Want to Go Home").

The Resnais film was written by Jules Feiffer, the American playwright and cartoonist, whose French vocabulary is said to be small, and it stars Adolph Green, best known as the writer of musical comedies with his partner, Betty Comden. Though "Je veux rentrer à la maison" is mostly in English, its subject is the American in Paris as seen by a Frenchman, Resnais. Language is the heart of it.

The trouble with the English-language European films I've seen to date is that they attempt to ignore language, to demote it to the position of synopsized subtitles, a series of oral signals necessary to keep the plot going. Important national distinctions go unrecorded. Subtleties are eroded.

In their language, they reflect a world that never was, and one that never will be, not even in the minds of the most sanguine supporters of the European Community. ■

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## Making Unfamiliar, and Great, Opera 'Popular' in the Provinces

Continued from page 7

her merchant husband's employees as a lover, and to perpetuate the affair poisons her overbearing father-in-law and helps her lover kill her husband. They are caught and when, on the march to Siberia, her lover abandons her for another woman convict, Katerina kills her rival and herself by leaping into a freezing river.

But the composer identified with Katerina. This opera is about the power of love as an immunization against vile surroundings. Katerina is a human being surrounded by seedy rogues and villains — a gallery of Russian lowlife worthy of Mussorgsky; and Katerina's music is an archipelago of amorous and tragic passion in an ocean of parody and sarcasm. The priest's hypocrisy is laid bare by his trivial tunes, and a powerfully grotesque juxtaposition is achieved when a gang of Keystone Kops comes to the wedding of Katerina and her lover to arrest them for snuffing out hubby No. 1 — they are delighted at the break in routine and to crash the wedding reception.

Bourseller's staging was intensely realistic and detailed, aided by Guy-Claude François's flexible basic set — a country manor that opened up for interior scenes — and Rosalie Varda's costumes, rustic without kitsch. The love

scenes, for which Shostakovich's orchestra is explicitly erotic, were played just about as steamily as operatic convention allows.

Josephine Barstow was the magnificent, rich-voiced Katerina, sensual and at the end noble in rejection. Jacques Trussel was robustly convincing as the virile but callous Sergei, and Dimitri Peikov (the father-in-law), Stuart Kale (Katerina's husband) and a long roster of singers made up a shrewdly cast group of character studies. Sung in Russian (with occasional surtitles), the entire musical presentation was conducted with invigorating alertness by Jérôme Kaltenbach.

The composer revised the work in the '50s, especially the text (which apparently is what shocked Stalin), and for a while this version made the rounds as "Katerina Izmailova." Now that the original is no longer bottled up by Soviet censorship, it should take its place in the repertoire unencumbered by spurious controversy.

While Paris has never seen "The Trojans" any way but mutilated, Karpo and Marseille were doing it for the second time. In 1978, he tested the water with the first

part, "La Prise de Troie," and when that seemed to go over with the idiosyncratic and demanding Marseillais, he added "Les Troyens à Carthage" two seasons later. This time, with an entirely new production, the work was given as a whole with not more than 10 minutes of the four hours of music cut.

It may be, given the work's length and the demands it makes on singers, orchestra, chorus, theatrical resources and the public, that it can never be a repertoire work. Yet Karpo and his team mounted this production in two weeks of 18-hour-a-day rehearsals, in a theater where rehearsal space is at a premium.

There were two imports in the cast: Grace Bumbry — regal, passionate and in splendid voice — singing her first Dido, and Livia Budai, a brooding, dark-voiced Cassandra. The rest of the mostly excellent cast was French and generally young, except for the tenor Gilbert Py taking a surprising new lease on the daunting role of Aeneas, and the veterans Gérard Serkoyan and Michèle Vilma as Nabal and Anna.

The orchestra, under Henry Lewis's knowing and nobly

expansive direction, acquitted itself honorably in a score that often leaves many of the instrumentalists uncomfortably exposed. Wolfram Skalicki, working with simple means and well calculated lighting, created two contrasting Mediterranean worlds — a crepuscular Troy, crumbling under a decade of siege, of forbidding architecture enveloped in a cloudy blue atmosphere, and the buoyant young civilization of Carthage with warm colors under a copper African sun. Katia Duflo's costumes carried out the themes.

Karpo's staging was straightforwardly effective and sensitive to nuance, tripping only where everyone seems to — the pantomime for the Royal Hunt and Storm music. It may be that film projections will be the ultimate solution to this key interlude in which Dido and Aeneas take shelter from the storm and yield to their love. Karpo tried to sidestep it by inventing a different scenario — Aeneas dreams of Hector and the fallen soldiers of Troy and the immense head of the fateful horse, all urging him on to the victorious defense of Carthage. But Pedro Consuegra's angular and conventional choreography did not fill the bill.

Among the younger members of the huge cast were Jean-Luc Viala as the bard Iopas, Jean-Luc Maurette as the young sailor Hylas, Françoise Destembert as an aply androgynous and clear-voiced Ascanio, Armand Arapian as the loyal and uncomprehending Cherebus and Marc Barrard as Pantheus.

The Marseille public came at 7 P.M. and stayed until almost 1 A.M. to cheer — aside from a couple of dissenting voices. In a theater with more modern equipment, the production would not have needed the total of 80 minutes of intermission time to make the scenic and costume changes.

It is said that members of the hierarchy of the Opéra Bastille were present both in Nancy and Marseille, which is an interesting piece of news, whatever it means. Both "Lady Macbeth" and "Les Troyens" have turned up in the rumor mill as works that the as yet nonexistent Bastille repertory could use. And while both Bourseller and Karpo would probably kill just to have some of the Bastille's ultramodern technical resources, the Bastille should be envious of the human resources that go into making opera work with whatever resources are at hand. ■

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**DM Futures**

Strike	Call—April	Call—May	Call—June	Call—July	Call—August
125.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
125.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
126.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
126.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
127.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
127.50	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
128.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
128.50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
129.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
129.50	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
130.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Bid, last bid: 12.90;  
 Offer, last offer: 13.00;  
 Bid, last bid: 13.00;  
 Offer, last offer: 13.10;  
 Price: 128.00; Volume: 9,477; Open Int.: 10,717;  
 Source: CME

Inter Corp	- 3 PC	7-8
Communications	- 25 PC	6-26

**STOCK LIST**

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# Technology Quarterly

## Fusion Furor Has an Impact On 'Hot' World

U.S. Scientists Fear a Drop In Funds Due to Confusion

By Paul Kemezis

**O**AK RIDGE, Tennessee — Whether "cold" fusion can produce heat in a glass jar or not, it has clearly raised temperatures in the normally staid "hot" fusion world. Besides playing hooky from normal work to determine if cold fusion is for real, the traditional fusion community has been busy assessing the impact of the cold fusion flap on their technology, which must pass through its own make-or-break period in the next five years.

Opinions differ sharply on whether the tempest over the Utah experiments will help or hurt efforts to get the major new funding needed to demonstrate that hot fusion works.

Some researchers fear the apparently overblown cold fusion claims will increase skepticism about all fusion research. "If you're a scientist, most of what you have to sell is your credibility," said Doug Post, a researcher at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, the largest fusion research center in the United States.

What Mr. Post fears was highlighted in late May at a conference in Huntsville, Alabama, on last year's scientific marvel, high temperature superconductors. Only half-joking, a Los Alamos National Laboratory researcher, James Smith, told the group that "low temperature fusion has made high temperature superconductivity respectable."

Fusion researchers are understandably touchy. Despite a budget averaging more than \$300 million a year in the United States, they are at least 40 years away from producing large amounts of commercial electricity.

The technology, which duplicates the nuclear reaction inside the sun, is fantastic by layman standards and a public relations nightmare. Decades of plodding experimentation have produced no headline-grabbing breakthroughs. What progress has been made is difficult for even the most eloquent scientists to explain.

Researchers like Mr. Post fear not only that Congress will now be turned off by the confusion but also that foreign countries involved in similar research will see new evidence that the United States cannot settle on a clear fusion research strategy.

While U.S. funding for fusion research has slipped steadily since 1983, the European program, centered on the Joint European Torus in Abingdon, England, has remained steady and is now the largest in the world. At the same time, Japan and the Soviet Union have come up to U.S. levels, and a clear threat exists that the Americans may

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A Singapore orchid farm: New techniques will improve the productivity of increasingly scarce farmland.

## Growing More In Less Space

White-Collar Methods Raise Productivity in Singapore

By Michael Richardson

**S**INGAPORE — Rahman Mallick is one of a new breed of farmers in Singapore who arrives at work dressed in a shirt and tie. His business is to grow vegetables, aided by a computer.

Singapore is a densely packed island-state. Its population of 2.6 million is crowded into a total land area of just under 625 square kilometers (235 square miles). The spread of factories, offices, roads, public housing estates and other urban facilities over the past 15 years have steadily encroached on 10,000 hectares (24,600 acres) of what used to be farmland. By 1995, government officials say there will only be about 2,000 hectares of land left for farming in Singapore.

"If we continue farming using traditional methods in small-holdings," explained Ngiam Tong Tau, director of Primary Production, "the output will be insignificant."

He added that to achieve a measure of self-sufficiency in poultry, eggs, fish and vegetables, and to maintain the country's export sales of orchids and aquarium fish, "we have to find better and more innovative methods to maximize production from our scarce land resources."

Application of agrotechnology suited to the tropics has already helped increase the productivity of farms here. In 1987, using only 3,300 hectares of land, farmers produced 58 percent of Singapore's pork, 25 percent of its poultry, 20 percent of its fish and 9 percent of its vegetables.

Pig farming is being phased out, partly because of the smell it casts over surrounding areas. But by concentrating farms in 10 agrotechnology parks in the northern sector of Singapore's main island, government officials expect a smaller amount of land to produce substantially more fish, shrimps,

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## Improving Nature: Biotechnology Takes On Human Proteins

By Michael Balter

**C**OWLEY, England — Dave Ricketts is seated at a computer terminal in the headquarters of British Biotechnology, just outside Oxford. As he taps at the keyboard, a multi-colored tangle of lines and dots appears on the screen, looking something like a clump of bramble.

"Carbon is green, oxygen is red, and nitrogen is blue," Mr. Ricketts said. A few more keystrokes, and for several moments the spindly structure pulsates quaveringly. "That was actually just a picosecond — a trillionth of a second — in real time," he announced. The snarled mass on the screen is a computerized molecular model of one of a series of human proteins

known as growth factors. This particular variety is known to play an important role in bone growth. Mr. Ricketts and his colleagues are studying its structure with the aim of making changes that would improve on nature, an endeavor known as protein engineering. One day their effort might lead to the development of a drug effective against osteoporosis, a crippling bone disease.

Protein engineering is the second wave of the revolution in biotechnology. Phase one was the advent of genetic engineering in the 1970s, when scientists developed methods to extract individual genes from mammalian cells and insert them into microorganisms such as bacteria.

According to what molecular biologists call their "central dogma," the DNA of the genes contains the

code for the structure of proteins, which are in turn made up of amino acids. Thus by splicing the gene for, say, human insulin into the DNA of a bacterium and then letting the microbe reproduce, great quantities of protein can be harvested.

The new technology takes genetic engineering one step further, by making changes in the amino acid structure of the proteins themselves. In the past, this was possible only by creating new proteins from scratch. But a typical protein contains from 50 to 1,000 amino acids, and older methods of chemical synthesis are slow and laborious and lead to very low yields.

In the early 1980s, several British scientists pioneered an ingenious technique that allowed them to switch any amino acid in a protein for any other — or to add

or subtract amino acids at will. Known as site-directed mutagenesis, the method consists of tricking a bacterium or yeast cell into making the altered protein by introducing a short strand of DNA containing a "mismatch," that is, an error that contains the code for a different amino acid.

Because biologists cracked the genetic code many years ago, they can write out a DNA sequence for the change they want, and the cell obligingly produces the altered protein.

But why try to improve on nature in the first place? "It's almost inconceivable that there is a therapeutically useful protein that could not be improved," said Mark Edwards, head of British Biotechnology's mo-

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## Watching over your health.

If you knew what was in the air, it would take your breath away. Air pollution is damaging our life-giving atmosphere. Of course, dirty air doesn't stop at frontiers. If pollutants cannot disperse — when it's foggy or the air becomes trapped by atmospheric conditions and there's no wind — things can become critical. Smog can threaten everyone's health.

The latest system from AEG — in use night and day — recognise any dangers from the air in good time.

Networks measuring air quality are on the increase. In Germany alone, they spread throughout Hesse, Bavaria, and North Rhine-Westphalia. Here, strategically placed stations record the pollutants in the air as well as the meteorological parameters — for immediate processing on micro-computers. Then the data is transferred to powerful computers in the central recording offices, so that qualified personnel are kept continuously informed of the actual state of

the air. They can recognise trends and, if necessary, initiate measures against polluting emissions.

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Typically, we use Geamatics — our system of automation — to carry out environmental protection tasks. And it can be applied in water monitoring, flue gas and sewage treatment too.

We provide the technology which helps man advance. In automation, the office and communications, in electrical systems and components, consumer goods, microelectronics and transportation systems.

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A scientist at British Biotechnology uses a computer to manipulate a model of a biological molecule.

## Protein Work Advances Biotechnology Revolution

Continued from page 11

lar biology department. "One can make it easier to produce, one can improve its pharmacokinetic properties, its stability, its profile of activity, or decrease its toxic effects."

"Proteins are very well adapted for their normal functions, but if you have a pathological condition, you have gone out of balance. Engineering the protein to make it more appropriate for this extreme set of circumstances might help to kick the whole pathological condition back onto an even keel."

The Danish biotechnology company Novo-Nordisk has been using protein engineering to

A protein of 100 amino acids, for example, can theoretically take on a quantity of different conformations equal to 10 to the 100th power — 10, followed by 100 zeros. Yet in nature a protein molecule adopts only one of these possible shapes. Moreover, of the thousands of proteins the body makes, researchers have determined the detailed structures of only about 350.

"If the protein structure is unknown, it is like the old parable of the blind men and the elephant," said Michael Ross, vice president of medicinal and biomolecular chemistry for the Genentech biotechnology firm in South San Francisco, California.

"If you don't understand that there is an elephant there, you can't put it together into a whole picture," he said.

ONE THING protein engineers have going for them, however, is that nature is basically conservative and has reproduced similar structures in a large variety of otherwise different proteins. Thus one form of growth factor, for example, has a segment that looks a lot like insulin, while the protein tissue plasminogen activator (TPA) — a powerful anti-clotting agent recently introduced into coronary care units — in turn contains a segment very similar to growth factor.

These homologies between sections of different molecules are of great aid when it comes to making computer simulations of proteins. The Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, New York, has compiled a database of all known protein structures and made it available to researchers worldwide.

Although most engineering projects try to make proteins better at what they already do, the technique can also help them perform jobs nature never intended for them. A protein called subtilisin, for example, has been used for many years in laundry detergent because it helps cut dirt in clothes. But subtilisin originally comes from a type of soil bacteria, which uses it as an enzyme to break down proteins for food.

Genentech began playing with a number of amino acid sites on the molecule and discovered that changing one of them made subtilisin much more stable in the presence of chlorine bleach.

"Is this thing made by a bug living in the soil optimally engineered to be a laundry detergent?" asked Mr. Ross. "The answer is obviously no. So, we had to improve it."

The future of protein engineering seems limitless, and it may well provide the key to solving some of our most intractable illnesses. Earlier this year, for example, researchers from Genentech, Harvard Medical School and the National Cancer Institute published a paper in the journal *Nature* describing their creation of a series of hybrid proteins capable of binding to the AIDS virus and preventing it from infecting T-cells, which are the main target of its attack. The proteins, called immunoadhesins, represent a possible new approach to preventing or treating the disease.

"Protein engineering will be the basis of a real revolution in our understanding of protein structure," said Mr. Ross, "and probably another major step forward in our understanding of human disease. So I think it's a big deal."

MICHAEL BALTER is a Paris-based journalist.

## Computer Viruses Thwart the Experts

### Protection Offered Is Modest at Best

By John Markoff

NEW YORK — Computer experts in the United States are exploring a variety of cures for the nation's epidemic of computer viruses, but they see no sure way to stop outbreaks that threaten all but the most isolated and elaborately protected systems.

Some experts say the threat is so acute it may force a rethinking of the growing dependence on both large and small computers.

Infections by viruses, programs that can secretly spread between computers and alter or destroy data, have increased dramatically.

For example, the software trade association Adapo reported in March that there were 30,000 virus infections in the last two months of 1988, as against 3,000 in the first two months of that year.

Software experts have devised a number of techniques to ward off, detect and destroy viruses. But they concede that almost all systems remain vulnerable.

Further, efforts to make computer systems more secure inevitably reduce their flexibility and ease of use.

"From a technical perspective there is no silver bullet," said John B. Landry, an executive vice president of Cullinet Software Inc. and an Adapo executive.

The problem is worsened by the growing use of computers, electronic bulletin boards and public and private computer networks.

"In recent years a lot of people became infatuated with what they could do with computers," said Eugene H. Spafford, a Purdue University computer scientist who has been involved in fighting viruses. "We have to pause and ask, 'Do we really want everybody in the country connected on a single computer network?'"

Viruses can enter a computer system in several ways.

For example, a disgruntled employee might introduce a virus that modifies programming language so that it alters or destroys data. Or users who copy software from electronic bulletin boards might unwittingly pick up a program whose author had imbedded a virus in it. Or someone with access to a computer's passwords might transmit a virus to a computer system over telephone lines.

Once inside the computer, a virus might erase all a user's data, cause a particular message to appear on computer screens, or duplicate itself, clogging the computer's memory.

Researchers are most frightened by viruses that make minor modifications, like altering numbers in a spread sheet, thereby introducing errors that might never be noticed.

Researchers have taken several approaches to block virus entry or "vaccinate" computers so that users are notified when a virus is at work.

Also, many companies have drastically restricted employee access to computer systems or barred the use of borrowed or copied software. Others have broken up computer networks so that a virus cannot travel from system to system.

Some companies maintain their own security forces, which monitor computer systems to watch for viruses.

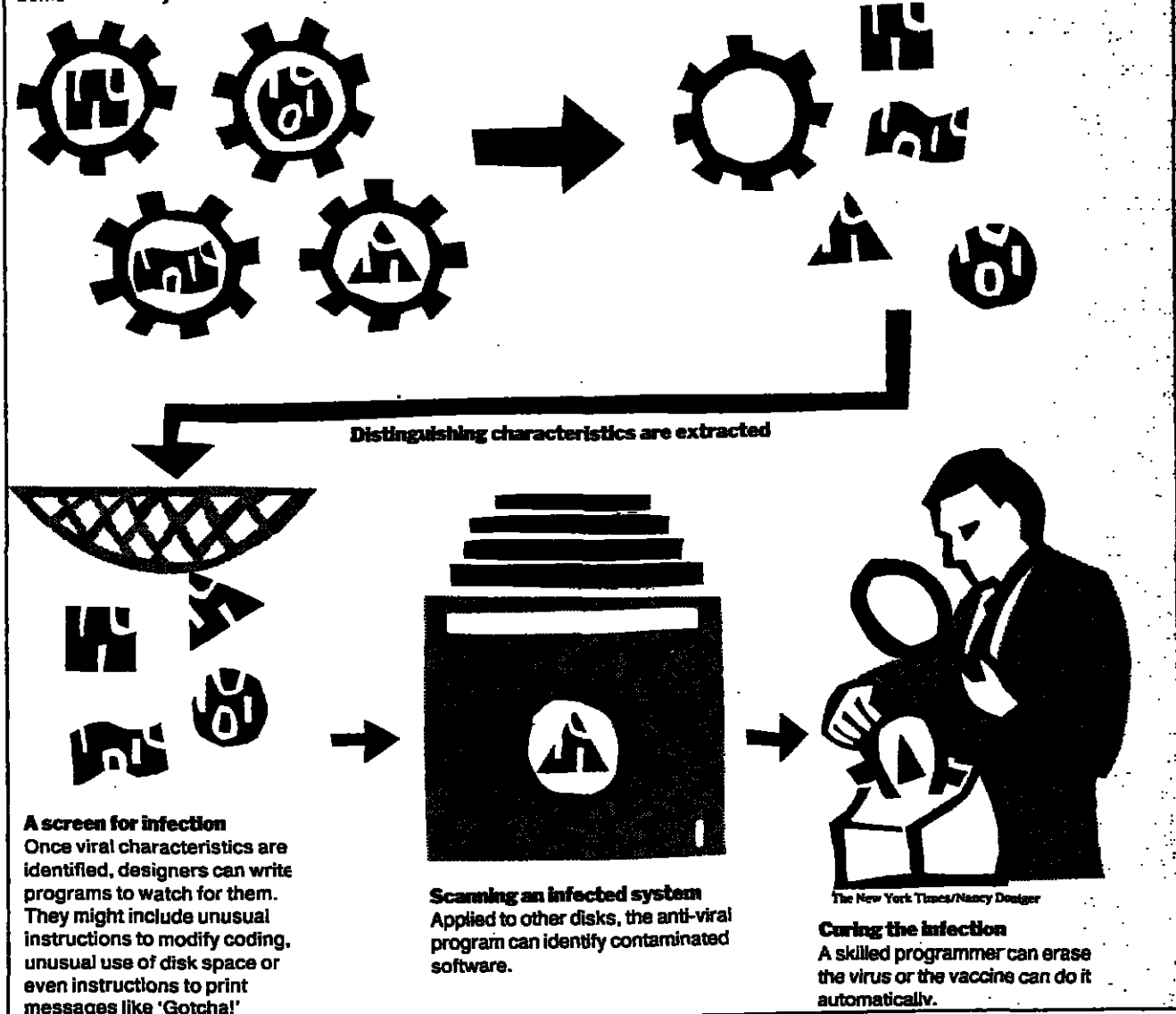
### Identifying Electronic Contamination

Viral strains are collected

Some viruses may attach themselves to ordinary programs.

Viruses are disassembled and analyzed

Suspicious strings of coding are identified.



A screen for infection

Once viral characteristics are identified, designers can write programs to watch for them. They might include unusual instructions to modify coding, unusual use of disk space or even instructions to print messages like 'Gotta!'

Scanning an infected system  
Applied to other disks, the anti-viral program can identify contaminated software.

Curing the infection  
A skilled programmer can erase the virus or the vaccine can do it automatically.

For example, Clifford Stoll, an astronomer at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California, was monitoring a group of computers there when he discovered that a West German computer hacker had entered the system through an international computer network.

Other companies have been established to perform such surveillance. And several federal agencies have set up teams to look for loopholes in computer systems and respond quickly to virus attacks.

In the end, however, most experts acknowledge that no system is absolutely secure unless it is physically and electronically isolated from potential sources of infection.

The virus plague has led to calls from software industry leaders and legislators for strict new laws to punish virus authors.

But computer experts warn that tougher laws may have little impact on a shadowy international computer underground that clandestinely releases the programs.

"It is probably a mistake for people in Washington to think that there is a legal fix

here," said Marc Rotenberg, Washington director for Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility.

For one thing, computer experts say, it is almost impossible to track computer viruses unless their authors inadvertently identify themselves or actually brag about their work.

They leave no fingerprints and can be let loose in a variety of ways that are virtually undetectable.

It is virtually impossible to tell where a virus came from or even what kind of computer system it was written on.

Many software publishers have increased quality control procedures and are testing software more vigorously for fear that their products might be tampered with before they reach the market.

Several dozen companies have published vaccines to protect against viruses. They generally work by keeping track of key operating system software and interrupting operation when modifications are made.

But the companies acknowledge that the protection they offer is limited, largely because

virus writers can design viruses to circumvent them.

In fact, virus experts suggest that vaccine programs may actually compound the problem by offering an intellectual challenge to rogue programmers. Already a number of virus programs have been "mutated" to avoid vaccine programs.

The vaccines "give people a false sense of security," said Robert M. Frankston, chief scientist at the Lotus Development Corp. in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Ultimately, advances in computer design may limit the spread of viruses, computer researchers say.

Mainframe and minicomputers have traditionally been less vulnerable than personal computers because they contain sophisticated hardware and software memory protection features. For example, hardware available in advanced systems limits the areas in which a program can operate. In the future, this feature will be available in personal computers, making the spread of viruses more difficult.

1989 The New York Times

'Is this thing made by a bug living in the soil optimally engineered to be a laundry detergent? The answer is obviously no. So, we had to improve it.'

alter the properties of insulin, which is used by diabetics to control their blood sugar levels. The protein is a globular structure of 51 amino acids and normally exists in the body as a single molecule. When in solution, however, it aggregates into clumps of two or six molecules. This clumping is responsible for many of the problems with commercial insulin, such as slow absorption of the protein into the body tissues.

The insulin molecules cling together because, during a key step of the synthesis of the protein in the pancreas, it is in the form of a hexamer, an aggregate of six molecules.

Novo-Nordisk, working with chemists at the University of York, made numerous changes in amino acids found on the surface of the protein, hoping to make the molecules less attractive to each other while still retaining their biological activity. When they switched a relatively neutral amino acid to one that is highly electrically charged, they found that the clumping was eliminated entirely.

"Insulin only forms a hexamer because that is essential to its processing in the body," said Guy Dodson, professor of chemistry at the University of York. "But when you mutate amino acids to create a medical preparation, you don't have to worry about the constraints which evolution has created for the molecule."

Clinical trials of several of Novo-Nordisk's altered insulin molecules are currently being conducted at the University of Cardiff in Wales, although production of a marketable drug is still four or five years off.

Up to 20 biotechnology firms around the world are engaged in protein-engineering projects. While the new techniques make it easy to change protein structure, figuring out just where to make the changes is not a simple task. The amino acid chains that make up proteins are folded into complex three-dimensional conformations of helices, pleated sheets and loops. Scientists still know very little about the rules that govern the way this folding takes place.

## Sun's Strategy: Set Workstation Standards

By Al Senia

LOS ANGELES — Sun Microsystems Inc., the upstart California manufacturer of high-powered, technical computers, has embarked on an ambitious strategy designed to catapult it to an unchallenged position in the fastest-growing segment of the computer industry, personal workstations.

Sun has a high-flying reputation earned by skyrocketing sales that surpassed \$1 billion annually in less than six years. Now, Sun aims to become the workstation world what IBM Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and Digital Equipment Corp. already have achieved in the computer industry: acquire trend-setter status by introducing industry standards that other companies then emulate.

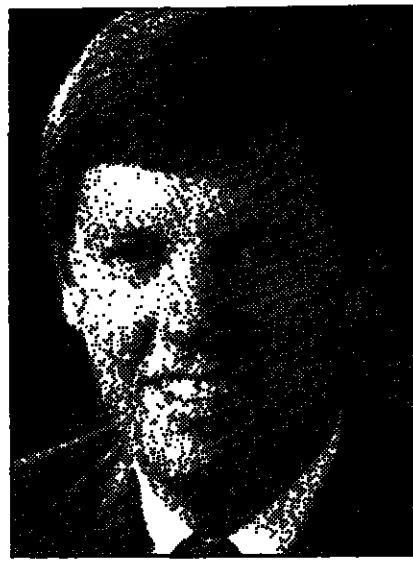
Sun has already carved out the leading niche in the workstation market. According to Dataquest Inc., a research firm in California's Silicon Valley, Sun has become the "star of the show" by increasing its share of worldwide workstation sales by 42.3 percent in 1988.

Overall, Sun has a 2.3 percent share of a market that grew from \$2.7 billion to \$4.1 billion in 1988, is expected to grow at least 30 percent this year, and is projected to approach \$10 billion by 1992.

But Sun faces what many analysts believe will be a major challenge in the next few years: Two long-term competitors, Hewlett-Packard Co. and Apollo Computer Inc., are in the final stages of completing a multimillion-dollar merger.

Together, Apollo and HP sold \$1.25 billion worth of workstations last year, slightly more than Sun's \$1.16 billion.

HP, a staid, late entrant into the workstation wars, brings a blue-chip product line reputa-



Scott McNealy

tion to the impending battle. HP paid \$476 million for Apollo, one of the original workstation manufacturers; Apollo's workstation revenue market share plunged from 23.1 percent in 1986 to 13.5 percent last year.

When the acquisition was announced, John Young, HP's president, said, "There aren't many deals with this good of a fit."

Sun's chief executive, Scott McNealy, whose outspokenness ranks many analysts and fellow industry executives, had a different interpretation: "One company felt they couldn't

make it alone, and the other felt they couldn't catch up."

The two executives represent companies that are diametrically different in corporate culture, style and approach.

Mr. McNealy has been remarkably successful in making deals with venture capitalists, recruiting executive talent and negotiating alliances with competitors such as AT&T Corp., which is developing a version of the UNIX operating system with Sun and in January 1988 announced plans to purchase up to 20 percent of the company during a three-year period.

The Sun-AT&T alliance sparked a fast counter-reaction from competitors, including HP and IBM Corp. They quickly united to form a rival group called the Open Software Foundation, which aims to foil the emerging AT&T-UNIX standard by developing one of its own. The result has been confusion and uncertainty for UNIX workstation users.

In contrast, HP is a button-down outfit that has methodically set about integrating the diverse product lines and marketing strategies arising from the acquisition.

As of mid-May, the company had completed the purchase of 97 percent of Apollo's outstanding stock, and regulatory approvals have been obtained.

Despite the new competition, Sun has moved ahead even more aggressively toward its goal of becoming a workstation industry leader by licensing its technology to rival manufacturers.

Sun's strategy is to develop and use so-called open hardware and software designs, which it then invites other manufacturers to clone into their own products.

This strategy received an important boost in late May when the Japanese computer manufacturer Toshiba Corp. signed an agreement with Sun to develop low-cost computers based

on Sun's SPARC microprocessor and SunOS UNIX operating system.

"Toshiba believes SPARC has momentum and will become the [hardware] platform of choice in the 1990s," said Dr. Makoto Ihara, manager of computer and product planning for Toshiba's computer division. "Toshiba is looking at the possibility of producing several SPARC-based systems that do not compete with Sun Microsystems' offerings, but rather, complement Sun's SPARC systems."

Toshiba plans to license from Sun a complete software environment for the computers, which Sun officials say validates one of the company's primary goals.

The company's agile technical and marketing maneuvers have given it an edge over slow-moving rivals like HP, but industry analysts are divided over how long Sun's lead can last.

Its new, low-priced workstation models place it more squarely against traditional personal computer manufacturers such as IBM Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and Compaq Computer Corp., which enjoy a strong advantage in marketing their machines with computer dealers.

Sun logged \$497 million in sales for its third quarter ending March 31, up 92 percent from the \$260 million reported in the comparable period a year ago. Income increased to \$31 million from \$14 million a year ago.

However, several analysts expect the company's growth to slow significantly in the fourth quarter ending June 30 because of the product transitions. The workstations Sun introduced in April won't be shipped until the fall.

AL SENIA is a business journalist in Los Angeles specializing in aerospace and in high technology.

## Anti-Noise System May Mean a Quieter Future for Turboprop Planes

By Peter Middleton

LONDON — The propeller noise heard by passengers in a turboprop airliner has been reduced by two-thirds by broadcasting more noise from loudspeakers in the cabin walls.

The experimental anti-noise system has been proven during flight trials aboard a 50-seat British Aerospace 748 by the acoustic consultancy Topexpress of Cambridge. It is now looking for suitable companies to manufacture production systems, estimated to cost between £50,000 (\$78,500) and £100,000, depending on aircraft size.

Propellers create the most annoying noise and vibration transmitted into aircraft passenger cabins, so jets are usually more comfortable inside, despite their higher levels of noise outside the plane. However, propeller planes are still attractive to airlines flying short routes, because they are fuel-efficient.

The theory of anti-noise is simple. Each sound has a distinctive waveform that vibrates

the eardrum. If the ear receives, simultaneously, a mirror image of that waveform — so that the two are exactly out of phase — the peaks and troughs of the two waves cancel each other out and the ear hears nothing.

Perfect cancellation is impossible, however, and application of the theory is complex. It demands multiple microphones to detect incoming noise and feed microprocessor-controlled signal generators, which have to adapt themselves constantly to create sound patterns that oppose variable incoming noise.

Further complications arise because each point in an airliner cabin is permeated by noise spectra unique to its location. So the "customized" anti-noise broadcast by a particular loudspeaker to nullify the annoyance to passengers in its immediate vicinity adds to the "real" noise elsewhere in the cabin.

This, then, has to be negated by each local element of the anti-noise system, along with the propeller noise received by each microphone. Each seat row needs its own microphones and adaptive signal generators to feed its local loudspeakers.

Practical problems limit the effectiveness of the anti-noise system to the thin strata of space at passenger head height, when sitting and when walking in the aisle. Elsewhere, noise is increased marginally by the system.

The total sound-power output of the anti-noise system is only about 30 watts for a

typical 50-seat airliner, roughly the same as a domestic stereo system. Production loudspeakers would use powerful rare-earth magnets to save weight.

The anti-noise system is applicable to any propeller-driven or propfan-powered aircraft and will self-tune itself to counteract the most annoying noises, which are generated at the propeller-blade passing frequency and its first three harmonics.

fold (15-decibel) reduction in the sound-power level of that noise is achieved by the Topexpress anti-noise system.

However, this is perceived by passengers as only a two-thirds reduction because the sensitivity of the human ear is on a logarithmic scale. Nevertheless, this makes a significant difference and lets passengers perceive, predominantly, the less annoying residual turbo-

machinery and aerodynamic noises heard in a jet.

Passengers reacted positively to the anti-noise system during flight trials, agreeing that they could discuss the system better when it was switched on.

Unfortunately, the noise that propellers transmit to the cabin walls is an inherent problem, caused by a combination of cyclic pressure pulses from passing blades, and the swirling vortices that are thrown from their tips. Nonuniform aerodynamic flows over the propeller blades and wings also induce further vibration and noise.

These problems can be alleviated, but never eliminated, by using propellers with more blades, running at lower tip speeds, and mounting them further away from the cabin walls. However, not even experimental propellers, which use scimitar-shaped blades to allow aircraft to achieve jet speed with turbo-prop economy, escape problems of cabin noise.

Anti-noise has already been applied to the exhausts of industrial gas turbines. Its application to turboprop-powered airliners could be

hastened by the recent launch of the 50-seat Canadian Regional Jet, which is designed to compete in a market hitherto dominated by turboprops.

One manufacturer believes that multi-bladed propellers, mounted well outboard on the wings, will reduce the cabin noise of its new turboprop to that found in the quietest of today's short-haul jets. For those flying in some other turboprops, however, including anti-submarine-warfare crews who spend many hours on station, anti-noise could become the answer to the anti-social propeller.

Because noise and vibration are essentially the same phenomenon, anti-noise systems could also be used to detect and smooth out vibrating, unstable, airflows around aircraft and within aero-engine compressors. They could also alleviate sonic fatigue failures that are caused when aircraft structures are vibrated by noise sources, such as jet engine exhausts.

PETER MIDDLETON, a London-based journalist, specializes in aviation.



## Technology Quarterly

# Fusion Debate Could Lead to Funding Losses

Continued from page 11

soon become the poor cousins of the international fusion family.

To help calm foreign nerves, Mr. Post has run up a \$900 a month fax bill keeping his foreign colleagues informed about the twists of the U.S. cold fusion debate.

But other fusion researchers see a positive side to the controversy.

"Ford ran a Taurus advertisement talking about fusion energy," said Lee Barry, senior fusion program analyst at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. "I don't think it hurts to have fusion before the public." This is especially so, he said, because the recent publicity about global warming has raised awareness that some new non-fossil energy source must be found.

"Even if cold fusion is a false start, it may help because more people will know what fusion is," said John Gilleland, a researcher at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California. "What counts is that one fact remains in their minds, that fusion can make a big difference."

The burst of publicity comes at a time when fusion researchers feel they are closing in on the kind of technical achievement that could win public favor.

In hot, or magnetic, fusion, hydrogen atoms are made to fuse in super-hot gas plasmas contained inside doughnut-shaped magnetic fields. The extra heat this generates is trapped in the field and turned into usable energy. But up to now, no fusion machine has produced more energy than it has used, or shown that it can sustain a fuel burn on its own.

The researchers believe that a new Compact Ignition Tokamak fusion machine, or CIT, to be built at Princeton in the next few years will show that a fusion reaction can be ignited. If successful, it would resolve many of the key remaining doubts that fusion will work.

But fusion researchers are already looking beyond CIT to the next major step, a \$4 billion large-scale fusion machine, jointly sponsored by the United States, Japan, Europe and the Soviet Union, meant to prove that fusion is practical for commercial use.

The International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, or ITER, will double the size of any existing fusion machine and resemble future fusion power plants. Under a 1987 accord,

inspired by the Geneva summit meeting of President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the partner countries will finish designing the plant by late 1990 and then decide whether to go ahead with construction.

If built, ITER would go into operation around the year 2000. It would be the largest international scientific venture next to the U.S. space station Freedom and the largest overall with joint U.S.-Soviet participation. The flags that fly at Garching, the home of the ITER design group in Bavaria, "don't fly together anywhere else," said Mr. Gilleland, who heads the U.S. ITER team.

In the other partner countries, long-term funding for ITER seems likely. No country can afford to build a fusion machine the size of ITER on their own, yet all agree that it is needed to demonstrate fusion engineering techniques before full-scale commercial plants can be built.

But in the United States, fusion supporters acknowledge that they face an uphill battle to win ITER funding. A report by the National Research Council, released in May, said that to fully support both the CIT and its one-quarter share of ITER, the U.S. fusion budget must rise 20 percent at once and another 25 percent in 1995, to more than \$500 million a year.

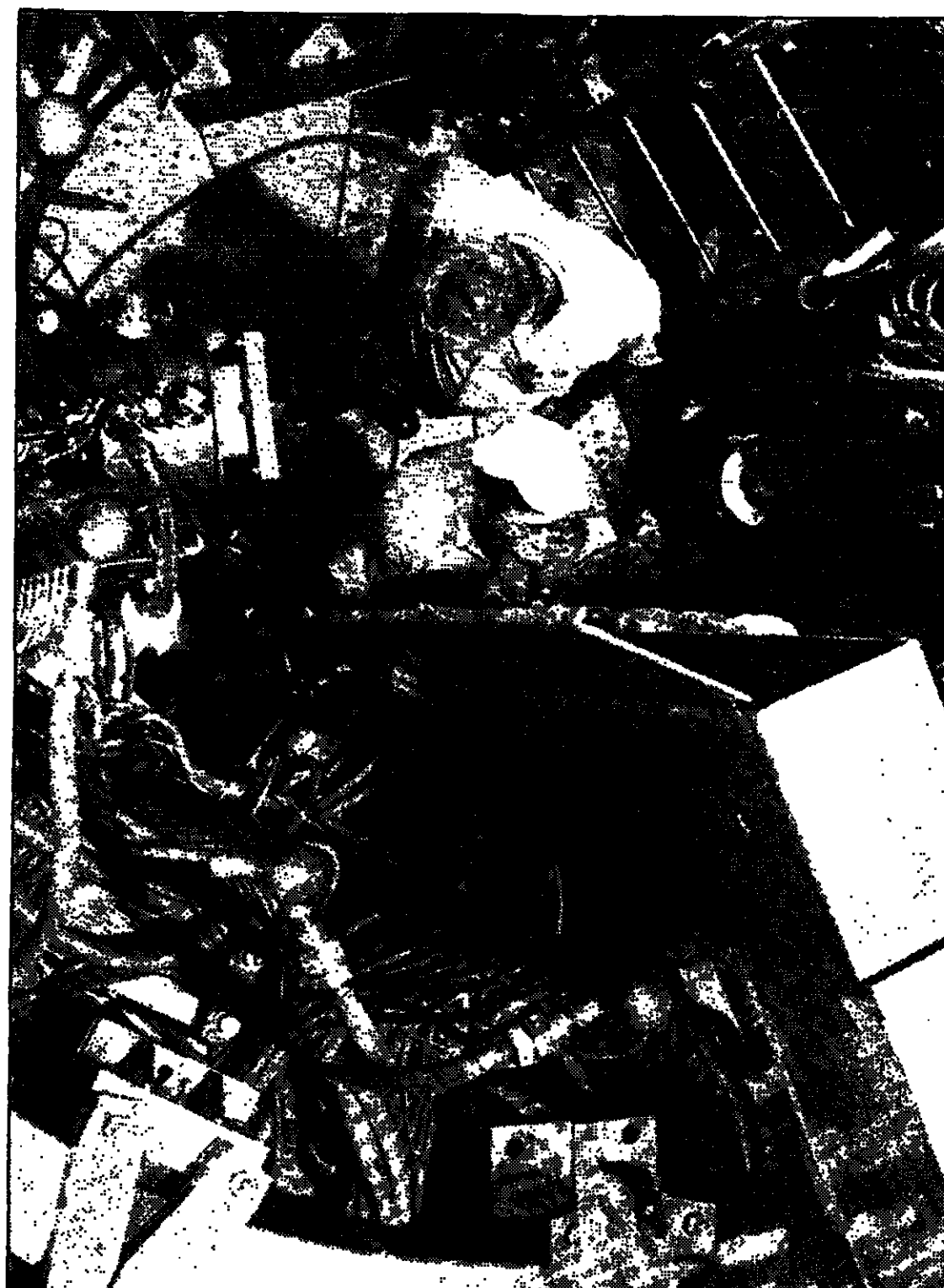
The report strongly backed both projects, saying that fusion energy should be a key part of an "insurance strategy" in case coal and oil use had to be curtailed early in the next century for environmental reasons.

Realizing that they had to show that fusion was more than just a self-perpetuating research project, U.S. scientists began to take the ITER project very seriously even before cold fusion created new shock waves.

"ITER has forced us to take an honest look at what the first experimental fusion reactor should look like," Mr. Gilleland said. "It has put a lot of long-standing issues into a single context and forced us to play one against the other."

One upshot of this is that the Americans have begun to argue inside the ITER group for a smaller, less expensive machine that would also prove that fusion can be commercially viable. The Europeans especially have favored a bigger, technically more reliable machine, in which economics is not the key issue.

To back up this position, the U.S. Department of Energy recently ordered



Technicians examine the infrared camera in the fusion facility at the Oak Ridge laboratory.

major shifts in the American fusion research program to focus more closely on the key ITER design issues. According to Mr. Post, who leads the overall ITER design work, the Americans still have not made their technical case to the others. "We are short of where we have to be by a factor of two," he said. "And the last jump is becoming very hard to make."

In the end, Mr. Gilleland expects the partners to agree to a reasonable compromise that can win funding support in the United States. "If it is done properly it will be a hell of a bargain," he said.

While most hot fusion researchers are relieved that cold has quickly lost its glamor, they still wish a true short-cut

to fusion would turn up. "It would be great for mankind if cold fusion worked, and it also would be great to go faster than the speed of light," Mr. Post said. "But nature doesn't work that way."

PAUL KEMEZIS writes from Tennessee about technology issues.

# Singapore Adapts Use Of Scarce Farmland

Continued from page 11

prawns, flowers, vegetables, poultry and ducks by the mid-1990s.

Three of the parks are already finished and another seven are to be fully developed — with roads, water supply, electricity and other services — by 1995. The 10 parks will have some 500 intensive farms on land that local and foreign investors can lease for 20 years.

Mr. Ngiam predicted recently that by 1995 the value of agrotechnology production, including sea-based fish farms, would reach 650 million Singapore dollars (\$325 million) well up on the 417 million dollars recorded in 1987.

The key to success will be applied technology, Mr. Mallick, managing director of Hi-Tek Vegetable Farm Pte Ltd., has started construction of an enclosed hydroponic complex in which water, light, humidity and temperature can be monitored and controlled by a computer linked by sensors to the soil and atmosphere.

When production on his 4-hectare (10-acre) site in the Nee Soon agrotechnology park begins within a year, Mr. Mallick will concentrate on three major crops for which there is good demand: cherry tomatoes, cucumbers and muskmelons. He already has a pilot project, working on 2,000 square meters (2,385 square yards) of land at Ponggol, near the northwest coast of Singapore.

When his main farm at Nee Soon becomes operational, it will be almost fully automated to save labor costs. The information about atmospheric humidity and the levels of acidity and moisture in the soil that is gathered by the sensors will be fed into the farm computer. It will be programmed to release the necessary nutrients in doses geared to the plants' stage of development.

More than 40 modern intensive farms are in operation or under construction at the three completed agrotechnology parks. About 30 percent of the total park land is being reserved for cultivation of orchids and tropical fish. The latter earns more than 50 million Singapore dollars a year in export income.

However, the value of orchid exports has declined since 1980 because traditional orchid farmers have been resettled to make way for alternative development. When Neo Lam Tong's farm was acquired by the government, he applied for a 3.2-hectare plot in one of the agrotechnology parks.

Singapore, he said, could remain a cost-competitive producer of cut orchids for shipment by air to many parts of the world, provided farmers improve productivity through automation, careful plant selection, disease control and post-harvest handling and packaging.



Rahman Mallick inspects result of a hydroponic system.

For example, Mr. Neo has successfully grown some 30,000 plants of a red hybrid orchid, *Dendrobium Wallichii Beauty*. This hybrid yields up to 20 sprays of flowers a year, about double the output of a normal orchid variety.

Prawn production is also being intensified using high-yield technology, while Singapore scientists are experimenting with breeding and genetic engineering to produce improved varieties of both orchids and tropical aquarium fish.

Attractive financial and tax incentives are being offered to agrotechnology investors in areas such as high quality plant and seedling production, fish and prawn fry breeding, automated feeding and production systems, pig and cattle embryo transfer techniques, animal waste treatment services, feed-milling and animal vaccine production.

Mr. Ngiam said the government wanted to attract multinational agribusinesses to set up some farms to demonstrate their advanced technology to local as well as regional farmers. He added that one objective was to make Singapore an agrotechnology service center for Southeast Asia.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the International Herald Tribune's editor for Asia.

# Networks Can Hinder Research

By John Markoff

**N**EW YORK — In the hills above Berkeley, California, a physicist, Peter Trower, sat at his computer terminal recently and watched an experiment that was being conducted half a world away, in a research center next to a nuclear reactor in Pavia, Italy.

Like other sciences, high-energy physics is in the midst of a remarkable transformation.

As researchers around the world are becoming electronically linked into a single community, scientific information is being dispatched more quickly and widely than before.

"We're one world connected by a filament of computer links that is growing more and more dense each year," Mr. Trower said.

While this spreading electronic grapevine speeds progress and allows collaborations to extend across oceans and continents, some scientists say they are worried that the standards of scientific communication are being lowered. With such a glut of data, they say, scientists might waste more time trying to verify or refute results that would never have been made public if they had passed through the fine filters of a scientific journal.

The debate over cold fusion — carried out in computer conferences and electronic mail systems before surfacing at scientific meetings — is the clearest example yet of how computer networks have greatly increased the pace of interaction.

Within days after Martin Fleischmann and B. Stanley Pons reported that they had achieved nuclear fusion at room temperature, scientists all over the world were collaborating in the attempt to replicate the experiment.

"In the 1930s, science was propagated by a small group of researchers interested in nuclear physics who met in person by traveling to different locations," said Malvin Kalos, a physicist who was recently appointed head of Cornell University's supercomputer center.

"Computer networks change the time scale enormously."

When excitement over advances in superconductivity swept the world in 1987, physicists used fax machines to pass new documents to colleagues.

Today in fields like astronomy and molecular biology, fax machines are used routinely to transmit diagrams of new scientific models. But fax machines have their limits.

As physicists raced to verify or refute the

cold fusion claims, they used fax machines to rapidly circulate a single copy of a paper written, but not published, by Mr. Pons and Mr. Fleischmann.

Because of the scarcity of information about cold fusion and because of the tremendous interest in the subject, computer networks played a far greater role in the discussion.

Networks make it possible to broadcast information to many places simultaneously rather than sending it from point to point.

Computer networks also serve to make communication more open and informal.

"People feel that they can speak with their sleeves rolled up," said Bernardo Huberman, a physicist at Xerox Corp.'s Palo Alto Research Center in California. Mr. Huberman is using computer networks to distribute a research journal to scholars working in the field of chaos theory. Within hours of "publication," he receives responses from as far away as Europe.

Some scientists worry that the very informality that electronic communications offers increases the chance of error and has the possible side effect of lowering scientific standards.

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MINOLTA

# Automating the Off-Limits Hours

By Miriam Widman

**F**RANKFURT — Robots have long been used in various industries to improve efficiency and cut costs, but in West Germany's bread factories, they are increasingly being used to get around a law that bans baking bread at night.

The curfew, which began in 1915, prohibits bakers from working between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M. on normal working days. On Saturdays, they can't bake between 10 P.M. and midnight. And bakers are not allowed to make deliveries before 5:45 A.M.

The idea to ban bread baking at night dates back to the Kaiser's time, according to a spokesman for the West German Bread and Bakery Association. Germany was in war, and supplies were short. Authorities noticed that more fresh bread than day-old bread was consumed, and so in an effort to get the population to consume less, the restrictions were instituted.

The association spokesman said that the bread industry unions have used the 1915 law to their favor, while bakery owners have been fighting for a change. The owners complain that if other industries can conduct an off-hours schedule, they should be allowed to, too.

"It's very hard for people abroad to understand this," said Werner Hertereich, the technical director for Wilhelm Weber



Neuland Aachen

GmbH. "The night prohibition doesn't exist anywhere else in the European Community."

In the meantime, many bakery owners, particularly at the large houses, have begun using robots to circumvent the curfew. The use of robots began about 10 years ago, and while larger houses are more automated, smaller firms often use robots to do a portion of their baking.

The robots used in the baking industry do not resemble the peo-

ple-like robots used in the auto industry, Mr. Hertereich said. The key to automatizing the industry comes in developing technology for existing machines — getting ovens to turn on and off at the appropriate times and to bake bread at the correct temperature. In other words, the technology is based in developing software programs to get existing machinery to perform without the need for human personnel.

The systems are very complicated,

and success is made more difficult by the numerous factors that can go wrong in a bakery. A burned *braten* could be the result of baking at too high a temperature, but it also could be due to improper combinations of sugar and flour. Formulating a computer program to get everything done right isn't easy.

The Weber firm, which is 100 percent owned by an American company, Borden Inc., is one of West Germany's leaders in pushing for full automation, but it doesn't have an estimate yet for when its factories will be fully automatic.

Meanwhile, there have been some suggestions that West German bakers are fearful of competition from France, but bakers note that croissants and brioches from across the Rhine may not be as competitive as one thinks. Freshness is vital to the bread industry, and baguettes from abroad may lose their appeal by the time they are buttered on the German breakfast table. In products with a longer shelf life, however, EC competition could hurt German bakers.

As for a change in the law, bakery owners are still pushing, but they don't appear to be optimistic. Mr. Hertereich said it was unlikely that Bonn would drop the 1915 ruling before 1992, although he said a change in 1992 would be logical. Logic and politics, however, do not always go hand in hand.

MIRIAM WIDMAN is a journalist based in Frankfurt.



















**BUSINESS ROUND**

# Trade of Big

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Page 10

Random House  
Hutchinson

**Century**

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The appearance of [illegible] World  
the House of Representatives.

The publication of the report on the  
proceedings and activities of the  
American Friends Service Committee  
has been described as a "major  
achievement" by the American Friends  
Service Committee. The report  
states that the committee has  
been "very successful" in its  
efforts to "bring about a  
better understanding of the  
situation in the Soviet Union."

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10-10-68

**REMARKS:**

Spreads are 10 percent. Actual sales, however, are 15 percent.

**ALL VODKA...**

Domestic and  
imported vodka  
sales in 1988: 27  
million cases.

Domestic 7%  
Imported 93%

Domestic 4%  
Imported 96%

Domestic 4.4%  
Imported 95.6%

Domestic 4.3%  
Imported 95.7%

Domestic 3.3%  
Imported 96.7%

Domestic 2.5%  
Imported 97.5%

Domestic 1.4%  
Imported 98.6%

Domestic 1.2%  
Imported 98.8%

**VODKA: U.S. De**

...from last first finance page)

...and "It has become the  
...of the 1980's."

...the vodka has not faded. M.  
...brand drinkers can mix it with  
...anything... and market  
...people are not any particular  
...the desire.

...it is probably true, much  
...the volume of import. But  
...there's not a wide range in  
...price differentials, so that  
...generally selling at an average  
...of \$1.50 a case. In contrast,  
...M. Gerson of Brown &  
...the whole demand for vodka in  
...the U.S.

...of supplies come from  
...Poland and Finland.  
...a percentage of 40 percent  
...a percentage of 40 percent  
...in New York, who also re-  
...the requests for Shnitas.

...the most sought customers are  
...imported vodka by name. It  
...is that kind of vodka that  
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...and by a factor of 100  
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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Trade of Big Block in BHV Linked to Brierley

PARIS — A block of 5 percent of the stock in the French retailer Bazar de l'Hôtel de Ville traded Thursday, a day after the New Zealand financier Sir Ron Brierley completed a complex restructuring of his holdings that analysts said would allow him to raid companies in Europe and the United States.

Brokers said the block amounted to 97,600 shares, or roughly 5.4 percent of BHV's equity. They refused to identify either the buyer or the seller of the stake.

Sir Ron last year amassed a stake of about 5 percent in BHV. He also holds stakes of about 5 percent in Nouvelles Galeries and 12.28 percent in Galeries Lafayette, two other French store chains.

After the block was traded, BHV stock rose 7 francs to 615 francs (\$92.08), while Galeries Lafayette stock climbed 49 francs to 1,708 francs.

Brokers said that the large trade may mean that Sir Ron is boosting his holding in BHV. They said he had made his interest in the French retailing sector, and its extensive Paris property holdings, well known.

Mr. Brierley could not be reached for comment on Thursday. Brokers noted that the large BHV trade came a day after Brierley Investments Ltd. announced the sale of its 52 percent stake in

Industrial Equity Ltd. of New Zealand to Goodman Fielder Wattie, the big Australian foods concern. Analysts said the sale, for 672 million Australian dollars cash (\$506.2 million) and 124 million Goodman Fielder shares, could give international corporate raider fresh capital with which to provide "a fascinating corporate maneuver," said Denis Wood, research principal at Burtel Wilson Ltd. in Wellington, of the Industrial Equity sale. "It shows that Brierley is back on track."

Paul Collins, chief executive of

Brierley Investments, displayed similar enthusiasm for the deal. "We have got our balance sheet sorted out and are starting to look at a lot of major deals overseas."

Mr. Wood said the move allowed Brierley Investments to simplify its Australian holdings and to concentrate on raising poorly performing companies in Europe and the United States.

"Brierley has found in Australia that because of the National Companies & Securities Commission, it has spent more time in legal battles

than in financial battles," Mr. Wood said. The commission is Australia's stock market watchdog agency.

As part of the deal with Goodman Fielder, Sir Ron will retain his Australian retailing interests by repurchasing from Industrial Equity its 100 percent holding of Woolworths Ltd.

"Bill has got out in one fell swoop and pulled out what they consider the jewel in the crown, that is, Woolworths," said Shawn Beck of Francis Allison Symes Ltd., a Wellington broker.

## British Gas Reports Rise in Profit Despite Warm Weather

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — British Gas PLC said Thursday that its profit rose in the financial year ended March 31 despite an exceptionally warm winter in Britain and volatility in oil prices.

The company said pretax profit for the year rose 4.6 percent to £1.05 billion (\$1.66 billion), from £1.00 billion a year earlier. On a per-share basis, the company earned 14.7 pence last year, up from 13.7 pence a year earlier.

Sir Denis Rickman, the outgoing British Gas chairman, said the mild winter — the warmest in a century — masked strong growth in sales to

customers, mostly households. Sir Denis confirmed that he would retire on June 30.

The company, which was privatized in August 1987, gained almost 350,000 new customers last year, with 600,000 new central heating systems were installed, Sir Denis said.

But he said the company was hit by the volatility of the price of oil, which hurt profits in the contract customers sector. Contract customers are mainly large industrial customers with the ability to switch forms of fuel supply.

The company said revenue rose to £7.52 billion last year from £7.36

billion a year earlier. The final dividend was set at 6.25 pence, making 9 pence for the year, up from 8 pence the previous year.

On a historical cost basis, which factors out erratic movements in the value of fuel inventories, British Gas reported net income of £896 million, up from £816 million the previous year.

The company was criticized last year in a report by Britain's Monopolies & Mergers Commission for operating a contract-customer policy that resulted in "extensive discrimination in the pricing and supply of gas to contract customers."

British Gas was also attacked

## Nixdorf to Skip '89 Payout

PADERBORN, West Germany — Nixdorf Computer AG said Thursday that it would pay no dividend this year and that business would continue to be difficult.

"We will not be in a position to pay a dividend this year," the company's management board chairman, Klaus Luft, said at the annual shareholders' meeting. For 1988, Nixdorf paid a dividend of 4 Deutsche marks (\$2.03 at current rates) on nonvoting preference shares, after 10 DM the previous year. Holders of ordinary shares — members of the Nixdorf family and two charitable trusts — received no dividend in 1988.

Nixdorf reported last week a pretax loss of 148 million DM in the first quarter and said the downward trend was likely to continue.

## Herald Tribune

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By virtue of its activities in portfolio management and brokerage, naturally, our bank was affected last year by sluggish markets. Consequently, we have recorded slightly lower profits than last year, which had been rather exceptional. We, nevertheless, have good reason to be very satisfied with our business operations. This is true, especially in view of our investment strategy.

Adopted since the market collapse, aimed at capitalizing on plunging prices to increase our investment in shares. This has enabled us this past year to completely offset the losses suffered in Autumn 1987. At the end of 1988, the entire sum of clients' assets as well as funds under our management hit new highs. Clients' assets increased last year by 24.6%.

Key Data	1987	1988	% Change
In Sfr. m			
Net Revenues	69.1	67.3	- 3
Cash Flow	22.7	21.4	- 6
Net Income	16.0	15.4	- 4
Dividends	6.0	6.0	-
Total Assets	478.0	350.0	-27
Stockholders equity	78.5	87.7	+12
Staff	249	254	+ 2

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## Random House Will Buy Century Hutchinson of U.K.

NEW YORK — In a move that will nearly triple the size of its holdings in Britain, Random House plans to acquire Century Hutchinson Ltd., a London-based publisher of fiction and nonfiction.

The acquisition, announced Wednesday, will also expand Random House's presence in Australia and New Zealand.

The publisher's Century arm, founded in 1982, specializes in popular fiction and nonfiction. Its authors include Len Deighton, Andrew Greeley, Joan Collins and Colleen McCullough.

Hutchinson, founded in London in 1887, publishes such authors as Anthony Burgess, Kingsley Amis and W.D. Snodgrass, and such nonfiction authors as Robert Conquest, the historian.

Neither party would disclose the purchase price, but industry officials estimate it at \$100 million, slightly more than the combined annual sales of Century Hutchinson and the British publishing houses that Random House acquired two years ago.

Random House, owned by a Newhouse family property, is buying Century Hutchinson from an investor group. Century Hutchinson had been forging an American alliance through Little, Brown & Co., a unit of Time Inc. Little, Brown would have been allowed to own as much as 20 percent of the British house. The Little, Brown interest will be purchased by Random House.

Two months ago Simon & Schuster, a unit of Paramount Communications Inc., offered to buy Century Hutchinson. But Century Hutchinson decided that Random House's extensive publishing operation in Britain, consisting of Chatto & Windus, Jonathan Cape and Bodley Head, was more compatible with its own interests.

Among the properties Random House will get are Arrow Books, a paperback imprint that will give Random House its first mass-market arm outside the United States.

## Thorn to Sell Division to Schlumberger

LONDON — Thorn EMI PLC, the British electronics and recording group, reported Thursday a 28.3 percent increase in profit for the year and announced that it had sold its meters division to Schlumberger Ltd., to further concentrate on its core businesses.

Thorn reported a pretax profit of £289.1 million (\$457.2 million) for the year ended March 31, compared with £225.5 million a year earlier. Revenue was £3.29 billion for the year, an 1.9 percent increase from £3.05 billion.

## French Utility Sells Club Med Stake

PARIS — Lyonnais des Eaux, a French water company, said Thursday that it had sold its 2.1 percent stake in Club Méditerranée SA. Jérôme Monod, chairman of Lyonnais, said the stake had been sold with the agreement of Club Med at a price of 650 francs per share (\$97.33), but he did not identify the buyer. Stock dealers said, however, that the stake probably had been sold to Japanese interests.

Club Med stock fell 3 francs a share, to 672 francs, in light trading on the Paris Bourse on Thursday. The shares rose strongly last month in heavy trading on speculation that the company was considering a stock swap with Trusthouse Forte PLC of Britain, the hotel and restaurant concern.

Gilbert Trigano, chairman of Club Med, said in February that he would welcome more foreign stakes in the French leisure company to boost its image worldwide.

Seibu Saison, a Japanese hotel and department store company, bought a 3 percent stake in Club Med last year.

## CALL FOR TENDERS

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The prospective buyer may inspect the site at any time before July 31, 1989 by appointment with the Real Estate Board of Montreal. The inspection is subject to the availability of the site.

TENDER DOCUMENTS  
The tender documents concerning the sale of the above property may be obtained at the office of the Real Estate Board of Montreal or at the office of the Real Estate Board of Montreal. The documents are available for a fee of \$100.00.

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Notice to Shareholders  
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS  
The annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 7, 1989 resolved to pay a dividend of U.S.\$ 1.90 per preferred share and U.S.\$ 1.85 per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 1988.

Since an interim dividend of U.S.\$ 0.80 per preferred share and U.S.\$ 0.70 per ordinary share was paid on December 20, 1988, a final amount of U.S.\$ 1.10 per preferred share and of U.S.\$ 0.95 per ordinary share has to be paid.

Such final dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting June 16, 1989, against surrender of coupon no. 2 of the preferred share certificates and coupon no. 23 of the ordinary share certificates at the offices of the paying agents listed below:

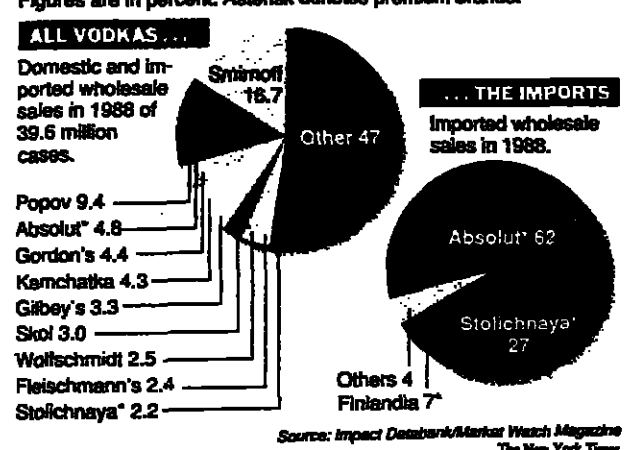
- In Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- In Italy: all the leading banks;
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- In the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
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in 164 Countries Around the World.

## Vodkas Plain and Fancy

Figures are in percent. Asterisk denotes premium brands.



## VODKA: U.S. Demand Increases

(Continued from first finance page) drinking premium vodkas." Mr. Pirko said, "It has become the white wine of the 1990s."

Since vodka has no taste, Mr. Pirko said, drinkers can mix it with virtually anything — and marketers can ascribe to it any particular image they desire.

"Vodka is probably very much like the perfume or fashion business — there's not a wide range of product differentiation, so what you are really selling is an image," said Mr. Creason of Brown-Forman, whose slogan for J&J is "It's smooth as ice."

"A lot of yuppies come in looking for Absolut," said Perry J. Smith, a bartender at Chumley's Bar & Restaurant in Greenwich Village in New York, who also receives many requests for Stolichnaya.

But even though customers ask for imported vodkas by name, he said, "I think that if someone asked for Absolut and I poured them Stolichnaya, they wouldn't know the difference."

The first brand to take advantage of premium vodka's newfound popularity was Absolut, which is imported by Carillon Importers Ltd., of Teaneck, New Jersey. In less than six years, Absolut grew from an unknown brand to the best-selling U.S. imported vodka, thanks largely to an extensive marketing campaign.

This year, for example, Carillon will spend \$15 million for its distinctive ads, which feature the Absolut bottle with a variety of decorative and catch phrases.

In 1988, while the liquor industry as a whole experienced a sales decline of about 3 percent and total vodka sales increased by only 1 percent, sales of Absolut were up 34 percent, Mr. Walters said. Absolut has about 5 percent of the vodka market in the United States, Mr. Walters said. Only two

domestic brands, Smirnoff and Popov, are more popular.

Smirnoff and Popov are produced by Heublein Inc. of Farmington, Connecticut. Heublein is a division of Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British conglomerate that also owns Carillon.

Despite Grand Metropolitan's control of more than 31 percent of the American vodka market, several other liquor companies believe there is space for them.

"We're looking at this category for a couple of years, and we feel there's a lot of growth left in it," said Mr. Creason of Brown-Forman.

While Mr. Creason said his company was not trying to take business away from anybody, industry analysts say that J&J, which comes in a distinctive bottle, is being positioned as an alternative to Absolut.

This spring, Brown-Forman ran an ad in a trade publication that resembled an Absolut ad and used the slogan "Absolute improvement."

"I think it was pretty stupid for Brown-Forman, which is a well-known and well-respected company, to get involved in this kind of cheap competition," said Michel Roux, the president and chief executive of Carillon, which won a court order halting use of the ad.

"There's going to be a lot of shakeout," said J. Penn Kavanagh, Schieffelin & Somerset's president and chief executive. "I don't think most of the new brands are viable. But Tanqueray has good prospects. Mr. Kavanagh said, "because it has already earned its credentials in the gin category."

Max J. Kerstein, publisher of the Beverage Bulletin, a trade newsletter in Southern California, doubts that any new brand can catch the market leaders. "There's been a lot of hitchhiking onto established niches rather than the creation of new concepts," he said.



## SPORTS

## Leonard: Looking for 'His Night'

By William Gildea  
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — A few days before his first fight against Thomas Hearns, in 1981, Sugar Ray Leonard had a major problem.

About 10 days before the bout, he was elbowed accidentally in his left eye during a sparring session. The eye was so swollen that Leonard's lawyer and adviser, Michael Trainer, wanted to call everything off. Leonard overruled him.

"I was in perfect form, and you can't just throw that out the window and start over again," Leonard said. "I had been training so long, I was in the right frame of mind and great physical condition. I was where I am right now."

One reason Leonard is confident of knocking out Hearns in their rematch in Las Vegas on Monday night is that he is in such good condition for his age.

The only question about his training is that he reached peak form two weeks ago and has been "maintaining" his edge ever since.

If Leonard has his way, Hearns will be facing a force more like

Marvelous Marvin Hagler, who stopped the "Hit Man" in a brutal three rounds in 1985, than the Leonard of 1981 who fought with an eye problem from early on.

Leonard wants Hearns to slug it out this time because, as he says, "My punches are a lot more devastating."

Leonard was not nearly as confident eight years ago. After getting the elbow in the eye, he took two days off. But then the eye swelled each time he sparred and he had to be applied after each workout.

He traces the beginning of his eye trouble to a 1979 fight with Marcos Gerardo.

"Marcos Gerardo was the only time he had a serious eye problem and had to go to an eye doctor after a fight," Trainer said.

But no serious damage was detected then, Trainer said. Leonard fought nine more times before he met Hearns and once afterward before a detached retina was discovered in May 1982.

"The day before he was operated on," Trainer said, "he passed all the eye tests because of where the tear

was, which was probably the most difficult place to detect."

In November 1984, Leonard announced the first of three retirements in his professional career. Intending to get a college educa-

tion, he also retired after winning his Olympic gold medal in 1976.

Leonard was medically cleared to fight again in 1984, but after having to get off the canvas to stop Kevin Howard, he retired again.

When he came back to fight Hagler in 1987, Leonard was questioned repeatedly about possible risks. Now, after victories over Hagler and over Donny Lalonde in

November, Trainer calls the eye a "monstrosity."

But in the 1981 Hearns fight, the eye began swelling in the early rounds and was almost closed by the time Leonard, trailing on all three judges' scorecards, caught up and stopped him in the 14th. But Leonard's face looked grotesque.

At ringside, Trainer said he had watched the swelling increase throughout the fight. "But as it turned out, Ray was right. It was his night."

Leonard again believes "his night" against Hearns is coming.

He is a 3½-to-1 favorite to defend his World Boxing Council super middleweight title in the Caesar's Palace outdoor stadium.

He gives the impression that he can barely wait to get into the ring. In fact, at 33, he has aged much more gracefully than Hearns, who is 30.

To begin with, Leonard acts more confident, playing his role as "Sugar Man" to the hilt.

He arrives for work in the pavilion behind Caesar's with his miniature schmeizer, Gambler.

Then he puts on a show for the crowd, starting with some warm-up dancing in the ring. He wears silly blue shorts and gaudy white headgear. As he toys with a sparring partner, he even goes southpaw — out of boredom, he claims.

"It wasn't too effective," he acknowledged later.

Still, it's possible he could give Hearns a southpaw look — at least briefly. He thrives on confusing opponents or flaming an advantage. He'll use or fake the bolo punch, a steal from the repertoire of the artist Kid Galinski.

Hearns, meanwhile, took some heavy blows during four rounds of sparring Monday with James (The Heat) Kinchen, who many thought edged Hearns last November when Hearns was awarded a split decision. Kinchen did his best imitation of Leonard — talking to Hearns and faking a bolo to get him riled.

Hearns looked tired after the workout. An aide lifted one of the ropes for Hearns to climb through, but he lingered in a corner to catch his breath before putting a leg through to the apron.

On Tuesday, a low blow by Kinchen doubled up Hearns and forced him to interrupt sparring until he could get his breath.

Hearns' spindly legs may be gone. He was wobbling several times and knocked down by Kinchen in November. Hearns could neither move nor take a punch well.



Sugar Ray Leonard, ready to fight Thomas Hearns on Monday, has no plans to throw in the towel.

## Open and Shut Case: Toronto Is Roof-Mad

The Associated Press

TORONTO — The Blue Jays' first victory over in the SkyDome was an open and shut case.

Toronto's triumph against the Milwaukee Brewers began Wednesday under sunny skies, so the roof was left open. But a downpour hit around the fifth inning and the retractable roof was quickly set in motion.

By the end of the game, almost everyone was dry and the Blue Jays, led by Ernie Whitt's three RBIs, had a 4-2 victory.

The closing operation began at 8:48 P.M. and ended at 9:22 — too late to prevent a six-minute halt of play. The procedure is supposed to last only 20 minutes, but SkyDome officials are still working on some problems.

As three of the four panels moved to cover the stadium, the plate area was left exposed. The home-plate umpire, Rich Garcia, stopped play and ordered a tarp placed over dirt areas of the infield.

But when the roof closed, the fans stood and cheered.

"I couldn't figure out what was going on," said the losing pitcher, Chris Bosio. "I thought maybe they traded their whole outfield or something. People here in Canada cheering about a roof. What a joke."

But Rob Ducey of the Blue Jays saw things differently.

"To see the dome close during a game was a sight we've been waiting for a long time," he said.



After the roof of the SkyDome in Toronto was rolled shut during a downpour Wednesday, the Blue Jays sealed a victory.

## At Last, Valenzuela Again Tastes Victory

The Associated Press

There were those who wondered whether Fernando Valenzuela would ever win another major-league game.

Valenzuela put those doubts to rest — at least for a day — with his first victory in nearly a year as the Los Angeles Dodgers held off the

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Atlanta Braves, 5-4, in a National League game Wednesday night in Atlanta.

"I waited for a long time," he said. "I just want to do my job and hope to be winning again. It took a long time to win one game."

Valenzuela had lost a career-high eight straight decisions and was without a victory in 19 starts. He was not impressive this time but he won in the city where he made his big-league debut on Sept. 15, 1980.

Valenzuela gave up four runs on nine hits in 6½ innings. He walked four and struck out two.

"I feel happy for the first win, but I don't think tonight was one of my best games this year," he said.

Valenzuela, 1-5 with a 4.37 earned run average, has struggled most of the season. There was talk that with his fastball barely at 80 mph (129 kph), the one-time star of

the Dodgers' staff might be through at age 28 — two years younger than the current Los Angeles ace, Orel Hershiser.

"We're very, very happy that Fernando finally got that first win," said the manager of the Dodgers, Tom Lasorda. "To get that win under his belt really helped him a lot."

Valenzuela also had a two-run single, his first hit in 20 at-bats this season.

"I feel like everything came together — my first hit, first RBI and first win," he said.

Reds 12, Giants 5: Paul O'Neill homered twice, including his first career grand slam, and drove in a career-high six runs as Cincinnati beat visiting San Francisco.

Bruce Larkin went 2-for-5 and raised his league-leading average to .355. He hit a two-run double during a six-run second inning that lifted the Reds' lead to 8-3.

Astros 3, Padres 2: Mike Scott led Houston, playing at home, to its 12th victory in 13 games.

Trailing San Diego in the sixth, 2-1, the Astros went ahead when Glenn Davis hit an RBI triple and then scored on a double by Terry Puhl. Scott, who has 10 victories and 3 losses, has won five of his last six decisions.

Cardinals 5, Expos 2: In Montreal, Vince Coleman led off the St. Louis fifth with a double, stole third and scored on a ground out by Ozzie Smith to tie the score at 2-2. One out later, Tom Brunansky hit his seventh homer of the season to put the Cardinals ahead to stay.

Phillies 7, Pirates 5: In Philadelphia, Curt Ford's pinch single keyed a three-run eighth as Philadelphia won its second straight game after an 11-game losing streak. It was Pittsburgh's sixth loss in a row.

Mets 10, Cubs 5: In Chicago, Dwight Gooden improved to a 17-3 lifetime record against Chicago and Kevin McReynolds homered and drove in four runs for New York. McReynolds' three-run homer broke a 4-4 tie in the fifth.

Indians 1, Angels 0: In the American League, in Anaheim, California, Greg Swindell pitched a two-hitter and Luis Medina hit a home run in the seventh to snap a scoreless tie and lead Cleveland past California.

Swindell, 7-1, pitched his second shutout of the season and the seventh of his career.

White Sox 6, Rangers 4: In Arlington, Texas, Ozzie Guillen's third single of the game drove in

the go-ahead run as Chicago rallied for three runs in the eighth.

Ron Kittle, who homered in the sixth, started the eighth with a single off Ozzie Guillen, and Ivan Calderon followed with a double. Carlton Fisk's sacrifice fly tied the score, and after an intentional walk, Guillen singled off reliever Kenny Rogers.

Royals 9, Mariners 6: Kevin Seitzer had three hits and three RBIs as visiting Kansas City racked up 18 hits to beat Seattle.

Leading 2-0, the Royals scored four runs on six straight hits in the fourth. With one out, Matt Williams singled, Bob Boone hit his first triple since 1986, Brad Wellman and Kurt Stillwell singled, Seitzer doubled and Jim Eisenreich singled.

Red Sox 6, Tigers 1: In Detroit, John Dopper and Rob Murphy combined on a four-hitter as Boston handed Detroit its sixth loss in seven games. Carlos Quintana had a two-run pinch single in the sixth to give the Red Sox a 2-1 lead.

Athletics 3, Twins 2: Rookie Larry Arndt started a three-run fifth inning with his first major-league hit as Oakland edged visiting Minnesota. Tony Phillips and Dave Henderson hit RBI singles as the Athletics won the series two games to one.

## BOOKS

## KAFFIR BOY IN AMERICA

By Mark Mathabane. 288 pages. \$19.95 Scribner, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Charles R. Larson

THREE years ago, I lavishly praised Mark Mathabane's "Kaffir Boy," a visceral account of the author's childhood and adolescence in Alexandra, a black ghetto outside of Johannesburg. Reading that horrifying narrative of his life, it was easy to regard Mathabane as one of the lucky ones. Not only did he escape South Africa — because of his talent as a tennis champion — he was awarded an athletic scholarship to a school in North Carolina. The world was all before him, or at least this is what Mathabane thought when he was granted an exit visa by the South African government.

The title of Mathabane's sequel suggests a continuation of the author's dehumanization: apartheid American-style. Fortunately, though there is some of that here, that is not the state of Mathabane's life in the United States. Rather, "Kaffir Boy in America" is a story of the unexpected, of one writer's intellectual and creative birth in the United States.

Mathabane's initial difficulties in adjusting to American undergraduate life were not with his studies but with other students. He didn't fit in with the care-

free attitude American students (especially jocks) had toward their education. Partying, drinking, taking drugs, sleeping around did not interest him. Education was a deeply serious matter, as it is for almost all people to whom it has been denied; in South Africa he had taught himself English by reading discarded comic books.

The anti-intellectual concerns of his peers quickly worked against Mathabane in the United States. The sacrifice (the result of being socially ostracized) was in his game: He didn't make the tennis team. During his first year in the United States, he attended three different schools. It wasn't until the fourth, at Dowling College on Long Island, during his second year, that he got his footing. Even then, it wasn't athletics that opened new doors for him, but journalism.

As editor of the student newspaper, Mathabane found his voice. Writing about campus politics, he discovered wasn't so different from thinking about the questions of race, class and gender he had already formulated in South Africa. Soon, he was writing about both — in part because of his discovery that Americans had so little awareness of life in his own troubled land. By the time he entered graduate school (Columbia School of Journalism), he was well into the writing of "Kaffir Boy" and fairly successful as a free-lancer, writing about apartheid.

Though success came with the publication of Mathabane's autobiography in 1986, that was only half of the story. The

other part, which he vividly documents in "Kaffir Boy in America," concerns his increasing agony about the fate of his family back in Alexandra.

Although Mathabane sent frequent letters to his family, it was months before there were any replies. He knew that the South African government opened letters to residents of the black enclaves. When he finally learned about his family, he became more depressed than he was during the earlier silence. His mother had gone insane.

During the ensuing years, Mathabane heard similar horror stories about his alcoholic father, as well as two of his brothers-in-law (who were both assassinated). His awareness that he was being watched by South African agents in the United States after he published "Kaffir Boy" was equally troubling. Success, it seemed, came only at a price.

There is a coda, however, that makes much of Mathabane's story bearable. After the publication of "Kaffir Boy," Oprah Winfrey became interested in the author's family in South Africa. With her help, Mathabane was reunited with his mother, his brothers and his sisters in the United States. It is with the description of that union that the volume ends, not so much with an exaltation, as a prayer.

Charles R. Larson, professor of literature at American University, is the author of "The Emergence of African Fiction." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE winners of the prestigious Goldman Pairs were Michael Radin and Carol Simon. They came out of the pack in the last session with a score of almost 70 percent, overtaking Win Allegaert and Allen Kahn, who placed second. Radin now becomes one of the few players who have won all four major New York events, adding the Goldman to the Grand National Teams, the Reisinger Teams and the Von Zedwitz Double Knockout. His partner has a remarkable record in the Goldman, having finished fourth and second in her two previous appearances. On the diagrammed deal, Radin as South chose the right moment to breach a basic bidding principle: A player who bids no-trump should leave free action to his partner. Rather than sell out to two spades, which would have succeeded easily, he tried three clubs. He should have been defeated by one trick, for a fair score, but the defense slipped. East won the opening spade lead and thoughtlessly returned a spade. When West won, it was safe for him to cash the heart ace and exit with a heart, but he was headed for trouble. Radin won with the king and cashed the club ace. Knowing he was about to be outplayed fatally, West sacrificed his king. But this did not affect the result: three clubs made. When he was in for the first and last time with the spade ace, East should have done something to help his partner. A shift to either minor suit would have prevented the endplay and guaranteed five tricks for the defense.

NORTH (D)

♠ 5 4 1 7  
♥ 10 8 5 3  
♦ 9 8 7  
♣ 9 8 7

WEST  
♠ K 10 7 3 2  
♥ A 8 5  
♦ 8 5 4  
♣ K 4

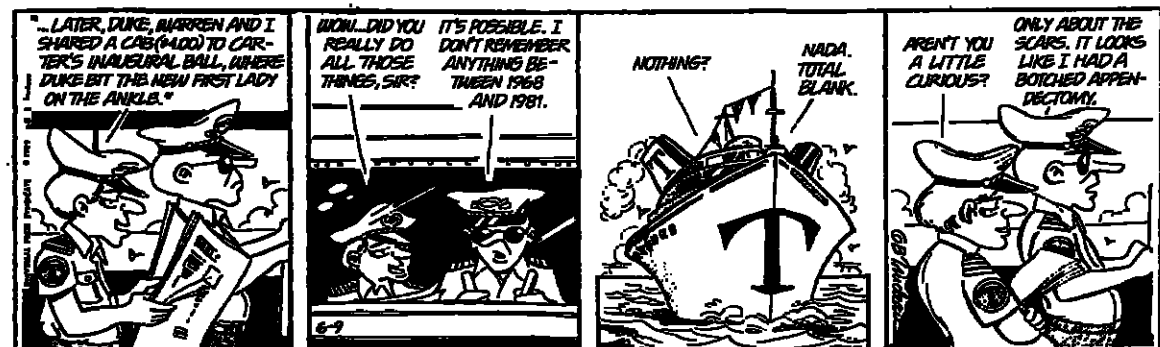
EAST  
♠ A 8 6  
♥ 10 9 4 3  
♦ 10 9 8 7  
♣ A 4 3

SOUTH  
♠ K 10 7 3 2  
♥ A 8 5  
♦ 8 5 4  
♣ K 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The

South West North East  
1 NT 2 ♣ Pass Pass  
2 ♣ 3 ♣ Pass Pass  
West led the spade seven.

## DOONESBURY



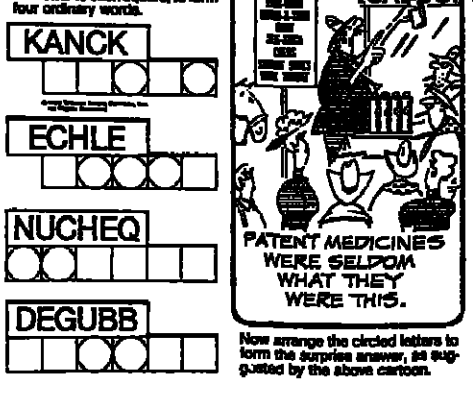
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY DAD SAYS MR. WILSON IS DOIN' 65 OR BETTER."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: "KANK" UP TO

Yesterday's Jumble: ANISE DASH BELIEF FAMOUS

Answer: Women who perfume because some men are really into — LED BY THE NOSE

## BLONDIE



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD





## SPORTS

## Lakers Try To Recoup For Game 2

By Clifton Brown  
New York Times Service  
AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — Pat Riley's eyes looked tired from a short night's sleep. Byron Scott was limping and carrying an electronic stimulator.

## NBA FINALS

attached to his partially torn left hamstring. And for the first time since April, the Los Angeles Lakers had to explain why they had lost a game. Los Angeles came to practice Wednesday at the Palace still feeling the effects of Tuesday night's 108-97 loss to the Detroit Pistons. The victory gave the Pistons a 1-0 lead in the National Basketball Association championship series, and raised any clock of invincibility Los Angeles enjoyed after winning its first 11 playoff games. The Lakers are faced with making significant adjustments as they prepare for the second game of the best-of-seven series in Auburn Hills on Thursday night.

"We are a championship team," said Riley, the Lakers' coach, "but what we were last night wasn't anywhere close to that in spirit, mind, or effort."

"We were in a little different state of mind, maybe a little confused. That happens to you sometimes in the playoffs, but when it does, you'd better snap out of it quickly. That's the challenge before us now."

Scott's injury on Monday is a major problem for the Lakers. The guard will not play Thursday and it is not certain he will be able to return to the series at all.

"It's still too early to tell, but that's hardly any power in it," Scott said of his leg. "I can hardly lift my own leg, let alone put any pressure on it."

Without Scott, the Lakers lose their quickest guard and a player who has averaged 19.9 points. Michael Cooper, who replaced Scott in the starting lineup, scored only three points on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the Pistons' backcourt of Isiah Thomas, Joe Dumars and Vinnie Johnson dominated the game, combining for 65 points. "Byron's injury is their problem," Thomas said. "Last year Ricky Mahorn had a bad back and I sprained my ankle in Game 6, and they didn't feel sorry for us. So I don't feel sorry for them."

Riley is contemplating starting Tony Campbell at guard on Thursday. Cooper is more comfortable coming off the bench, and if Campbell starts, Riley can protect Cooper from early foul trouble. Cooper committed three fouls in the first half Tuesday and his playing time was limited to 25 minutes.

Offensively, the Lakers need more from everyone to beat the Pistons, particularly from Magic Johnson and James Worthy.

Each was held to 17 points Tuesday as the Pistons' tenacious defense never allowed the Lakers to establish a rhythm.

Detroit has kept its opponents to fewer than 100 points in all 14 playoff games.

Worthy, guarded by Mahorn, missed his first six shots. And Johnson did not take a shot in the third quarter.

"I didn't know that I didn't take any shots in the third quarter," Johnson said. "There were times that I was going for my shot, then they started double-teaming me and I had to pass off. So offensively I started thinking pass first, shoot second."

"Personally, James and I are going to be more aggressive on Thursday. We can't afford to sit back and wait. We don't want to head home down 2-0."

As for the Pistons, they are confident they have the depth, talent and maturity to beat the Lakers.

Yet the Pistons have bitter memories of last year's championship series. They won the first game, but the Lakers took the next two and then triumphed, 4-3.

Having established early momentum again this season, Detroit knows it is important to keep it.

"They'll come at us with everything they have," Thomas said. "We know who we're playing. We will not let down mentally. We can't afford to."

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Wayne Gretzky displays his record ninth Hart Trophy in Toronto.

## Gretzky Is Named MVP For a Record 9th Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TORONTO — Wayne Gretzky became the first player ever to win the same National Hockey League trophy nine times when he won the Hart Trophy as most valuable player Wednesday night in Toronto.

Gretzky had won the trophy eight times as an Edmonton Oiler. This time, he became the first Los Angeles King to receive the award. It was a perfect ending to an astounding 10-month period for Gretzky. It started in August with the deal that sent him to the Kings from the Oilers. There followed his wedding to Janet Jones, considered the closest thing Canada could get to a royal wedding, and then the birth of their daughter.

Gretzky helped the Kings improve from 18th to fourth place overall in the NHL standings.

The other finalists for the award were Mario Lemieux of the Pittsburgh Penguins and Steve Yzerman of the Detroit Red Wings.

Lemieux, who Wednesday night won the Art Ross Trophy as the league's top scorer for the second straight year, was considered the player most likely to challenge Gretzky for the Hart. Lemieux won

the trophy last year, stopping Gretzky's record streak of eight straight Hart awards.

Lemieux had 199 points this season on 85 goals and 114 assists. Gretzky had 168 points on 54 goals and 114 assists. Yzerman had set club records for goals and assists and held his club together during a tumultuous season.

"It means more to me this time than ever before," Gretzky said. "I think the very first one I won was something I would never forget. But tonight is real special."

Gretzky received 267 of a possible 315 points, getting 40 first-place votes, 22 second-place votes and one third-place vote from sportswriters in all NHL cities. Lemieux received 18 first-place votes, 27 second-place votes and 16 third-place votes.

Named to the NHL All-Star team Wednesday was Joe Rolletta of the Kings; Lemieux, right-winger Joe Mullen of the Calgary Flames; goalie Patrick Roy of the Montreal Canadiens and defenseman Chris Chelios of Montreal and Paul Coffey of Pittsburgh.

(LAT, AP)

8 NBA Tickets Spark Red-Hot Bidding War

The Associated Press  
LANSING, Michigan — Bidding for some of the hottest tickets around — seats at the National Basketball Association's championship series — was wild Thursday morning when hundreds of callers jammed the telephone lines of the Michigan state Treasury Department.

The eight tickets available, which the department received Wednesday, are part of the assets seized in a drug raid last month. Under state law, the department must auction perishable items to the highest bidder.

Four of the \$25 tickets, which are to be sold in pairs, went on the block just in time for Game 2 on Thursday night between the Detroit Pistons and the Los Angeles Lakers in Auburn Hills. The other four tickets are for Game 6, if it is played, on June 18.

Robert Kolt, a spokesman for the department, said the money raised from the auction would go toward the \$6.9 million in taxes and fines assessed in the drug raid.

Michigan bars scalping tickets. But Kolt said this does not apply to the Treasury Department, which is authorized to maximize revenues by auctioning confiscated items.

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## Graf Tops Seles As Sanchez Sails

By Nick Stout  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Steffi Graf needed three sets, but Arantxa Sanchez breezed to victory as both women advanced Thursday to the final of the French Open.

Graf, the world's top player, who has lost only once this year in winning eight tournaments, overcame a challenge by 15-year-old Monica Seles of Yugoslavia, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Sanchez, who is the first Spanish finalist in the history of the French Open, beat Mary Joe Fernandez of the United States, 6-2, 6-2.

Graf got off to her usual strong start, going ahead, 3-0, on the strength of her forehand winners, and she took the first set without difficulty.

But then the West German began misjudging the baseline while Seles was placing winners in the corners. Leading 2-2, Seles broke serve in the sixth game of the second set and then held serve to go ahead, 5-2. After both players held serve, Seles won the set on a 40-0 game when Graf drilled a forehand into the net.

The third set was more exciting than the score indicates. Seles broke serve in the third game, fighting back from a 40-15 deficit to go ahead, 2-1. In the fourth game, Seles was leading, 30-0, when her racket popped as she slammed a backhand shot. Graf returned the ball, but Seles was helpless as she watched it land. Graf went on to win the game.

"I never really thought I could win against Steffi," Seles said. "But maybe I started to think just a little bit about it when I was 2-1 up and 30-0. But my hands started to shake and I had to be careful."

Seles had a chance to break back with Graf serving at 2-2. She took the advantage when Graf netted a forehand but then delivered a backhand that she knew was long as soon as she hit it; her gut turned into a loud squeal. Graf hung on to win the game.

Seles' last chance for an upset came in the eighth game. She was serving at 3-4, 40-15, but a couple of errors brought the game to Seles. She took the advantage when Graf served a forehand long but it was the last point Seles would win in the match.

The players went to deuce after a long rally that Graf ended with a characteristic forehand winner.

"That was the turning point," Seles conceded. Graf agreed.

Graf won the next two points to break serve and go ahead, 5-3, and she won the match by serving a 40-0 game.

Neither Sanchez, ranked No. 10, nor Fernandez, ranked No. 17, had appeared in the semifinals of a Grand Slam tournament before Thursday. They were playing each other for the first time.

Fernandez, 17, eliminated Gabriela Sabatini in the fourth round, but was no match for Sanchez, who also is 17.

Sanchez lost to Sabatini in the final of the Italian Open last month. But she named the French Open as her favorite tournament, and she was ecstatic with her victory Thursday. She has lost twice to Graf, but predicted a good final.

During his match with Agnir, for example, Chang was anxious about cramping because his muscles were still tight from his exhausting encounter with Lendl. During a rain delay, he spoke with his mother, who told him, "The Lord will be in care of you."

"And that took the pressure off," Chang recounted.

A devout Christian, Chang was influential in bringing religion into the life of Andre Agassi. The two teen-agers are said to read the Bible together during downtime on the tennis tour.

But there has not been much downtime in the past two weeks.

To reach the semifinals, Chang has beaten, in succession, Eduardo Masso of Argentina; Pete Sampras, a friend from California; Francisco Roig of Spain; Lendl, and then Agnir, who had a break in the draw when the ailing Kent Carlsson, the No. 10 seed, withdrew.

On paper, Chang is a better player at the moment than Chesnokov, ranked 27th, and he should reach the final. On the court, however, he is playing exceptionally well, and it was Chesnokov who blew away Mats Wilander in straight sets on Wednesday.

Whatever the result Friday, Chang should notch up a few places in the world rankings. If he wins, he will play either Boris Becker or Stefan Edberg, who meet in the other semifinal Saturday, for the French championship.

To prepare for his matches here, Chang has been working with Jose Higueras, the Spanish clay-court specialist who had his share of memorable moments at Roland Garros Stadium. But when he leaves Paris, Chang will turn to the former American pro Brian Gottfried for fast-court coaching.

"Each tournament is different," Chang said. "For the French Open I work on my groundstrokes. For Wimbledon I work on my volleys since it is more important on grass to be able to volley well."

Whatever the surface, it is always necessary to think well, and it is Chang's penchant for popping surprises on important points that has contributed to his success and popularity here.

He stunned Lendl with an underhand serve at 4-3, 15-30, in the fifth set. On match point he faced Lendl's second serve from two yards inside the baseline. And he threw Agnir off guard with a serve from the corner, where a doubles player would stand.

"I started doing that in juniors," Chang said, talking about coming in close to receive the second serve. "I would always play guys who were older than me. They would see this little squirt across the net and they would get a little nervous because of my age and because of my position behind the service box. I would never do that to insult or make fun of them. But when you are desperate to win the point, you do anything to bother the concentration of your opponent."

Since the beginning of the year, Chang has climbed 11 points in the rankings, and he came into the French Open as the No. 15 seed. His best results have been exhibitions, with victories over Agassi, Tim Mayotte, Aaron Krickstein and even Lendl, but he also reached the semifinals at Memphis and Forest Hills, and he beat Edberg at Indian Wells, California.

At the U.S. Open, Chang reached the round of 16 and had five-set victories over Jonas Svensson and Tim Wilander. Now, at 17 years and three months, he is the youngest men's semifinalist ever in the French Open.

Chang's next big challenge will come at Wimbledon and, as usual, it will be a family affair. He already is looking forward to moving out of his Paris hotel and into a London flat, where, he said, he can finally get "some of Mom's home cooking."

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Arantxa Sanchez on her way to becoming the first Spanish finalist in the history of the French Open.

## Chang: A Lightning Year to Greatness

By Nick Stout  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Twelve months ago, when he was still a 16-year-old rookie trying to make a dent in professional tennis, Michael Chang walked onto the Centre Court of Roland Garros Stadium to play a third-round match with John McEnroe.

"I felt like the little kid who was carrying his rackets," Chang recalled here the other day. "I shrank."

He lost to McEnroe, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1, but Chang was soon making his dents. He came back to the French Open this year with a world ranking of 19, and this time he is not shrinking.

After a spectacular upset of Ivan Lendl on Monday, when he made up a two-sets-to-love deficit, and a subsequent triumph over Ronald Agnir of Haiti, Chang finds himself awaiting a semifinal match Friday with Andre Chesnokov, the stalwart Soviet star.

"The major difference is the experience factor," said Chang, who turned professional in February 1988 just as he turned 16. "Last year, being my rookie year, I absorbed a lot of things. This year, being my second year around, I know what to expect. I'm more prepared."

Unlike many young Americans who have turned to famous tennis tutors like Nick Bollettieri or the late Harry Hopman for their training, Chang has relied mainly on his parents, both immigrants from Taiwan and research chemists by profession.

His father, Joe, is his principal coach, and the two are reported to have had a long strategy session before the match with Lendl. Joe Chang had to leave Paris early, but he saw the match on television at dawn in California.

His mother, Betty, who travels with him, is his guiding light, setting his schedule and comforting him when the pressure heats up.

During his match with Agnir, for example, Chang was anxious about cramping because his muscles were still tight from his exhausting encounter with Lendl. During a rain delay, he spoke with his mother, who told him, "The Lord will be in care of you."

"And that took the pressure off," Chang recounted.

A devout Christian, Chang was influential in bringing religion into the life of Andre Agassi. The two teen-agers are said to read the Bible together during downtime on the tennis tour.

But there has not been much downtime in the past two weeks.

To reach the semifinals, Chang has beaten, in succession, Eduardo Masso of Argentina; Pete Sampras, a friend from California; Francisco Roig of Spain; Lendl, and then Agnir, who had a break in the draw when the ailing Kent Carlsson, the No. 10 seed, withdrew.

On paper, Chang is a better player at the moment than Chesnokov, ranked 27th, and he should reach the final. On the court, however, he is playing exceptionally well, and it was Chesnokov who blew away Mats Wilander in straight sets on Wednesday.

Whatever the result Friday, Chang should notch up a few places in the world rankings. If he wins, he will play either Boris Becker or Stefan Edberg, who meet in the other semifinal Saturday, for the French championship.

To prepare for his matches here, Chang has been working with Jose Higueras, the Spanish clay-court specialist who had his share of memorable moments at Roland Garros Stadium. But when he leaves Paris, Chang will turn to the former American pro Brian Gottfried for fast-court coaching.

"Each tournament is different," Chang said. "For the French Open I work on my groundstrokes. For Wimbledon I work on my volleys since it is more important on grass to be able to volley well."

Whatever the surface, it is always necessary to think well, and it is Chang's penchant for popping surprises on important points that has contributed to his success and popularity here.

He stunned Lendl with an underhand serve at 4-3, 15-30, in the fifth set. On match point he faced Lendl's second serve from two yards inside the baseline. And he threw Agnir off guard with a serve from the corner, where a doubles player would stand.

"I started doing that in juniors," Chang said, talking about coming in close to receive the second serve. "I would always play guys who were older than me. They would see this little squirt across the net and they would get a little nervous because of my age and because of my position behind the service box. I would never do that to insult or make fun of them. But when you are desperate to win the point, you do anything to bother the concentration of your opponent."

Since the beginning of the year, Chang has climbed 11 points in the rankings, and he came into the French Open as the No. 15 seed. His best results have been exhibitions, with victories over Agassi, Tim Mayotte, Aaron Krickstein and even Lendl, but he also reached the semifinals at Memphis and Forest Hills, and he beat Edberg at Indian Wells, California.

At the U.S. Open, Chang reached the round of 16 and had five-set victories over Jonas Svensson and Tim Wilander. Now, at 17 years and three months, he is the youngest men's semifinalist ever in the French Open.

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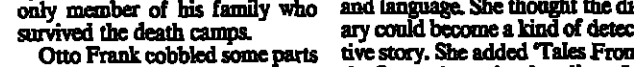
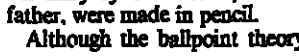
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The Fashion Institute of Technology has chosen The New York Times to receive its fifth annual industry award, which will be presented Wednesday to publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger by Marvin Feldman, president of the institute.

It is hard adjusting to a world where all the old rules are out. Our most honored prophets, like George Orwell of "1984" and Ar-

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